FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 JULY 1984

Iran-Iraq War

A spokesman for Iran's War Information Headquarters denied that Iraqi planes hit another ship in the Gulf on 19 July, describing the Iraqi claim as a "mere lie" and stressing that shipping activity was normal, IRNA reported. On the other hand, INA cited an FRG news agency report that an Iranian tanker issued distress signals after being hit by an Iraqi missile. Meanwhile, in a press interview reported by INA, Iraq's Navy commander warned that Iraq will tighten the siege of Khark Island so that no vessel will escape from the area. He claimed that Iran has thus far lost 170 "maritime targets" as well as a quarter of its Navy.

In Jidda, the ICO Good Offices committee issued a communique authorizing its chairman to negotiate with both Iran and Iraq to ascertain their current stances in an attempt to reach a "just settlement" of the conflict. The communique, which was carried by SPA, expressed anxiety over the escalation of the war and the danger that the area of conflict may widen. An IRNA report on the Jidda meeting accused Iraq of ignoring the ICO committee's efforts by announcing another attack on shipping in the Gulf. IRNA criticized the Good Offices Committee's silence over Iraq's use of chemical weapons, adding that the committee's peace efforts have "generally" made Iraqi President Saddam Husayn "bolder in his inhuman and aggressive acts."

Commenting on an Iranian envoy's recent visit to Saudi Arabia and Doha, the Manama *GULF MIRROR* contended that the visit's ostensible aim of arranging details of the pilgrimage was a cover for "high-level secret talks" between Iran and the GCC which could mark the start of a serious peace process in the Iran-Iraq war. According to the newspaper's sources, Iran may now agree to end attacks on Gulf shipping and Iranian officials are now talking "common sense."

Iran

Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi asked the Majlis for a vote of confidence in his government because the nomination of threenew ministers has brought the government to the threshold of the constitutional requirement for a vote of confidence when half the cabinet members have been changed. The prime minister's request, which was made in a letter to the Majlis broadcast by Tehran radio, also stressed the government's need for the support of the Majlis under current "critical conditions."

Saudi Arabia

Saudi residents must henceforth obtain an official permit to perform the pilgrimage, the Interior Ministry announced in a statement broadcast by Riyadh radio. The new regulation is designed to prevent overcrowding in the holy places caused by local residents frequenting the pilgrimage and applications will, therefore, not be considered from those who have performed the pilgrimage within the past 5 years.

Lebanon

Work stopped at the Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubiyyah as Lebanese military personnel prepared to leave the building, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Nevertheless, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has not yet ordered the closure of the office, despite his accusation that it has become a center for spying and creating difficulties, the radio said. In Israel, *HADASHOT* reported that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will not order the evacuation of the office until after the election on 23 July. Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator of activities in Lebanon, warned earlier in a Jerusalem radio interview that the closure of the liaison office will hinder attempts to reach security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

In another incident in the south, the IDF killed a "terrorist" in an exchange of fire near 'Ammiq, Jerusalem radio reported.

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'Arafat Discusses Talks With King Fahd

JN191723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that the discussion he held with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz during his recent visit dealt with two main issues: the reduction of Arab aid to the kinfolk inside the occupied homeland and Zionist designs aimed at Judaizing holy places in occupied Palestine.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper *'UKAZ* yesterday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said that agreement had been reached on following up these two issues and that Saudi Arabia has shown gracious willingess to agree to any proposals in this regard. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that discussions also dealt with the Jerusalem endowment trust which was approved by the Jerusalem Committee. He indicated that Saudi Arabia had assigned $15 million as a contribution to confront the Zionist design against Islamic holy places. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO will receive this sum at the beginning of next month.

Departs Jidda 20 Jul

LD201038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 Gmt 20 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Jidda, 20 (SPA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Jidda this morning after taking part in the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to halt the Iraq-Iran war. The committee concluded its work yesterday.

PLO Representative Comments on Algiers Agreement

MB191900 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The representative of the PLO in Zimbabwe, Comrade Ali Halimah, said his organization sees the political agreement reached by five Palestinian movements as useful because it has made the PLO much stronger.

Comrade Halimah told newsmen in Harare that the agreement signed in Algiers reaffirmed the unity of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and the vanguard of the struggle. He said the agreement also reaffirmed the concern about gaining the greatest possible Arab support. Comrade Halimah said all component groups of the PLO attended the Algiers meeting except the Syrian-backed splinter group.

PFLP-GC Leader Jibril Decries Aden Agreement

JN192047 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] In a statement distributed in Damascus, PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril emphasized that the Palestinian Aden agreement harms the Palestinian revolution and constitutes a plot against the PLO and its national Charter.

He added that the signing of the agreement consecrates the rightist, deviationist line and constitutes a retreat from the principles of the revolution and a violation of its Charter, which stipulates that armed struggle is the only means of liberation.

Palestinian Differences Noted in 19 Jul Meeting

JN191750 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Leaders and representatives of the Palestinian National and Democratic Alliances and some PLO Executive Committee members met at the PNC's headquarters in Damascus this morning. PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum chaired the meeting which lasted about 7 hours.

At the end of the meeting, we learned from exclusive sources that the dialogue and the differences between the two alliances during this meeting focused on the following points: the National Alliance called for the dismissal of Yasir 'Arafat from the Executive Committee's chairmanship before convening a PNC session, whereas the Democratic Alliance called for taking 'Arafat to task during the next PNC session. The two sides also called for establishing a broad national front — and this is a demand advocated by the National Alliance — within the PLO's framework in order to confront what was termed as the deviationist trend and attempts to liquidate the Palestine question.

The National Alliance also called for taking a stand on the committee of 18 and for considering 'Arafat's visit to Cairo and his dealings with Egypt harmful to the Palestine question. Moreover, this alliance called for preventing 'Arafat from attending the PNC session. A heated debate about these points took place and agreement was reached to resume the dialogue on Monday.

Resistance Operation in South Lebanon Reported

JN191735 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Palestinian-Lebanese national joint resistance men today launched a machine gun and rocket attack against a military patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near Sidon in occupied southern Lebanon. Several members of the agent patrol were killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation and claimed that none of the agent militiamen were hurt. He said that his forces and a number of the agent militiamen carried out an immediate search and arrested several Palestinian and Lebanese citizens under the pretext of searching for the resistance men, who returned safely to base.

ICO's Chatti on Committee's Secret Proposals

GF201029 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Jul (QNA) — ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti stated that there are secret proposals that will be submitted to Iraq and Iran shortly in order to achieve peace between them.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Saudi newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH*, Chatti said the Islamic Good Offices Committee members will be in constant contact to push forward Islamic mediation. He noted that the situation is difficult and that the committee knows it. However, he added that this does not necessitate adopting a pessimistic view. Chatti said efforts to achieve peace are continuing in order to end this armed conflict between two Muslim countries.

KUWAIT

Iranian Message to Foreign Minister Reported

GF191710 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Exclusive report]

[Text] *AS-SIYASAH* has learned that the meeting held yesterday between Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, information, and foreign minister, and Mohammad Baqeri, the Iranian charge d'affaires, was not a routine protocol meeting. During this meeting, Baqeri conveyed a verbal message from 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's foreign minister, pertaining to developments in the Gulf and the visits of the Iranian envoys to a number of Arab countries — these visits being designed to placate the atmosphere and explore the possibilities of halting the war with Iraq.

Velayati had visited Damascus and met with Libyan Secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, and with Syrian officials. He discussed with them the circumstances of the Gulf war.

Iranian Embassy Denies Report

GF191723 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 18 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Elaborating on the *AS-SIYASAH* news item which was published yesterday, the Iranian Embassy in Kuwait reported that the message conveyed yesterday by the Iranian charge d'affaires to Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, foreign and information minister, was a written, and not a verbal message. The embassy added that message "absolutely did not deal with the visits of Iranian envoys to a number of Arab countries."

AL-ANBA' on Iranian Messages to Gulf Countries

GF191820 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 18 Jul 84 PP 1, 22

[Khalil Baydun dispatch]

[Text] Responsible Gulf sources have told *AL-ANBA'* that the messages of the Iranian foreign minister to the GCC foreign ministers do not include anything new, and that they are regarded as a basis to reduce the escalation of the stance in the Gulf. The sources said that they are within the framework of the memoranda which have been sent by Iran to the region's countries in which Iran pointed out the seriousness of the Iraqi shelling of the towns which contradicts international norms and laws. Thus the message does not include anything new.

The sources said that Iran has so far not responded to the Gulf proposal that Iraq should attend any talks on keeping the Gulf neutral and turning it into a region which is free from military operations. Iraq is a state which overlooks the Gulf and has the right to repair its pipelines, ports and shipping platforms in these ports, which were hit by Iran, so that it can export its oil as other countries do. The sources reiterated that if Iran does not accept that, then its current move is within the framework of a maneuver aimed at hitting Gulf-Iraqi relations before the beginning of an Iranian attack on Iraq which Iran reportedly is still preparing for with all its capabilities.

The sources said that Velayati's recent visit to Damascus is another maneuver, particularly after Syria's recent stance affirming its objection to any aggression against the Gulf countries and its rejection to the occupation of any Iraqi territory. The visit was designed to insure Syrian neutrality by insinuating that Iran intends to make peace with the people of the Gulf, but they do not want peace. Iran is officially aware of the fact that the Gulf stand is against any interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and also against the proclaimed Iranian goal of toppling the regime in Baghdad.

Concerning the Libyan stand and what was said about the Libyan proposals to end the Iraq-Iran war, these sources affirmed that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's messages to the kings and leaders of the Arab nations did not refer to the issue of the Iraq-Iran war and accordingly, what has been said about these proposals is baseless. At the same time these sources wished that if Libya has anything new, it should then announce it officially, because the Gulf and Arab countries will welcome it, especially since the Gulf states still believe and are working to end this war through dialogue.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Meets Turkish Counterpart

TA191647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu, who attended the Islamic Conference Peace Committee meeting held in Jiddah, met with Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud. Bilateral relations, the Persian Gulf, and the situation in the Middle East were discussed during the meeting. In statements after the meeting, the two ministers said that bilateral relations are developing positively. They also noted their agreement to continue mutual contacts.

AL-JAZIRAH Reports Chief Editor Resignation

WA191604 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 24 Jun 84 p 32

[Text] The board of directors of *AL-JAZIRAH* held a meeting at 10:00 o'clock [1900 GMT] last night to look into the request by Editor in Chief Khalid al-Malik to be relieved of his duties and to nominate another member in his place. After listening to and being convinced of the chief editor's point of view, the board agreed to accept his resignation.

Following a discussion of the issue and an exchange of views among members, the attendees offered Muhammad Ibn 'Abbas, a member of the board of directors the post of chief editor. After a discussion on this subject between the board and Ibn 'Abbas, he accepted the board's offer to make him editor in chief of *AL-JAZIRAH*. Members of the board then praised the former chief editor, Khalid al-Malik, and the role he played during his career as chiefeditor. They also welcomed the new chief editor

and lauded his journalistic and literary expertise and wished him success in his work.

In keeping with regulations regarding press organizations, these decisions will be presented to the minister of information for the ministry's approval. The new editor in chief will begin work as soon as the approval is granted. Furthermore, this will be the last issue published under the supervision of Khalid al-Malik.

Interior Ministry Orders Special Permits for Pilgrims

LD191411 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Statement by the Ministry of the Interior; no date given]

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior announces to all resident in the Kingdom that an overcrowding of pilgrims in the holy places has been noticed in recent years. This overcrowding was caused by local residents frequenting the pilgrimage, which prevented those coming from abroad and who underwent much trouble to come to these holy places from performing their pilgrimage easily and in peace because of the overcrowding during the circumambulation of the Ka'ba and in other holy places. In view of the fact that the elderly, the aged, and the weak were unable to completely fulfill the conditions and duties of pilgrimage, the Ministry of the Interior urges the brother citizens and those who performed pilgrimage last year or before not to repeat it. As to those who have not performed pilgrimage, whether before coming to work in the Kingdom or during their working period in the kingdom and wish to perform pilgrimage, the Ministry of the Interior has laid down the necessary arrangements. These have been conveyed to the passport departments in all the regions.

These arrangements are summed up as follows:

1. Residents who wish to perform pilgrimage, whether they are employees of the state or individuals, must submit an application to the quarter to which they belong.

2. Those quarters will prepare a declaration explaining the following:

A. Name, nationality, passport number, date of issue, and his profession.

B. Residence number and place and date issued.

C. Period of residence in the Kingdom and the date of his last pilgrimage.

3. These applications must be accompanied by the residence books of the applicants and must be handed to the passport department nearest to the applicant's residence between 4 July and 12 August 1984.

4. The passport department will issue the applicant who wishes to perform pilgrimage a permit which will enable him to pass through passport control centers on the roads leading to the holy places.

5. The declaration must not include the names of those who have performed pilgrimage within the past 5 years.

The control centers will turn back anyone who does not hold such a permit or who has performed pilgrimage during recent years. This ministry is certain that everyone will respond to this for the public interest.

PDRY

Official Returns From Algiers Meeting

GF192000 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, returned to Aden from Algeria today, after participating in the official signing of the political and organizational agreement between the sides of the Democratic Quadripartite Alliance and a Fatah Central Committee delegation.

Further Reportage on Visit of Romania's Dascalescu

'Ali, Dascalescu Sign Agreement

NC191434 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] An agreement to bolster cooperation between Egypt and Romania in various fields was signed today at the Cabinet premises. The agreement was signed by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on behalf of Egypt and by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on behalf of Romania.

The agreement calls for increasing the trade volume and economic cooperation between the two countries and strengthening cooperation in the agricultural, industrial, and technological fields. The most important points in this agreement are Egyptian-Romanian cooperation in establishing 61 agricultural mechanization centers in Egypt, cooperation in manufacturing agricultural tractors, land reclamation projects, and increased research in edible plants.

In the industrial field, the two countries' cooperation will include the establishment of a new cement factory in the Asyut Governorate with an annual capacity of 2 million tons, the establishment of 2 chemical plants in the Al-Maris area in Alexandria and in Abu Za'bal, and cooperation in the field of phosphate mining and power plants.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dascalescu held a bilateral meeting before noon today at the Cabinet premises which lasted approximately 2 hours.

A joint statement on the Romanian prime minister's visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt will be issued tomorrow, Friday, in Cairo and Bucharest.

Joint Statement Issued

NC191602 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Egypt and Romania have affirmed their governments' belief that international conflicts should be settled peacefully through negotiations.

The two states also emphasized the need for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue with PLO's participation through the establishment of an independent state for them.

In a joint press statement issued today on the occasion of Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu's visit to Egypt from 15 to 19 July, the two states also underlined the importance of the achievement of reconciliation in Lebanon and of guaranteeing Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and unity as well as the importance of working for putting a swift end to the Iraq-Iran war and for settling the conflict between them through negotiations.

Following is the text of the joint statement issued on the visit by Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu to Egypt:

1. Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt at the invitation of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, from 15 to 19 July 1984.

2. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received the Romanian prime minister during the visit. Cordial messages were exchanged on this occasion between His Excellency President Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab republic of Egypt, and Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

3. The two prime ministers held official talks in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect, and complete understanding between the two countries. It was confirmed during these talks that this meeting between the prime ministers of Egypt and Romania is the result of the agreement concluded at the summit held in Cairo in October 1983. The aim of this meeting is the implementation of the decisions taken by the presidents of Egypt and Romania, particularly in the economic field, in addition to providing the opportunity to develop bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

4. The two sides stressed the great importance of the Egyptian-Romanian summit meetings for strengthening the relations of traditional friendship between the two countries as these [meetings] have always given a new impetus and new aspects for fruitful and mutual cooperation in all bilateral fields and international issues, to preserve the major interests of the peoples of Egypt and Romania and for the sake of free development along the road of progress and prosperity in the interest of peace in the Middle East, Europe, and all over the world.

5. After a review of the level of bilateral economic relations, highlighting the swift development achieved over the past few years as a result of the implementation of the summit resolutions, the two prime ministers reiterated their governments' resoluteness to make all efforts to support and diversify the trade exchange so as to increase the gross volume of trade exchange between Egypt and Romania to $1 billion in 1985 in accordance with the joint declaration signed by the Presidents of Egypt and Romania in Bucharest in September 1982.

6. Based on the fruitful results so far achieved in the sphere of economic cooperation between the two countries, and based on the economic potentials of each country, the two sides agreed to take constructive steps to expedite the implementation of present projects and to hold talks for the sake of starting new joint projects and drawing up cooperation programs to meet the needs of each country's national economy.

7. The two sides agreed to focus efforts to expand bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in the fields of energy, oil, rural power supply, heavy industries, mining, chemistry, land transport, railroads, telecommunications, food industry, and agriculture. They also agreed to attach special importance to their cooperation in the field of boosting modern methods in production. They affirmed their governments' readiness to take positive steps for the sake of attaining this objective.

8. The results of these talks have been listed in a memorandum signed by the two prime ministers at the end of the visit.

9. The two prime ministers exchanged views regarding the main topics in the world. They noted that the course of international development affirms the soundness of the viewpoints and appraisals contained in the joint documents that resulted from the summit meetings, particularly the joint declaration signed by the Egyptian and Romanian presidents in Bucharest in September 1982 and in Cairo in October 1983.

The two prime ministers emphasized that their governments are adopting similar and very close stances on the principal issues that face mankind.

10. The two sides expressed their governments' concern over the deteriorating international situation. They stressed their support for taking positive steps aimed at stopping the arms race, starting with disarmament, that is nuclear disarmament, and resuming the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva to reach agreements that help to render Europe free from medium-range and other missiles and the Balkans, the Middle East, Africa and other parts of the world free from nuclear weapons.

11. In view of the strong link between disarmament and development, the two sides stressed the importance of eliminating backwardness, removing the gap between the rich and poor countries, drafting a new world economic order, and the need to settle such problems as the foreign debts of developing countries and the policies of high interest rates.

12. They also stressed their governments' belief that international conflicts must be settled by peaceful means and through negotiations. In this respect, they also stressed the need to find a comprehensive, lasting, and just peace in the Middle East; to settle the [problem] of the Palestinian people with the participation of the PLO by establishing an independent state for them; to achieve reconciliation in Lebanon and to guarantee this country's independence, sovereignty, and national unity; to work to quickly stop the war between Iraq and Iran and to settle the conflict between them through negotiations; and to achieve Namibia's independence in accordance with UN resolutions.

13. The two prime ministers expressed their complete satisfaction with the results of their talks. They feel that this visit will constructively contribute to strengthening the friendship and cooperation ties between Egypt and Romania in accordance with the summit agreements and meetings.

14. Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu expresses, on behalf of the official delegation accompanying him and on his own behalf, his deep thanks to Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and to the Egyptian Government for the warm and cordial feelings expressed during their visit to Cairo. He invited the Egyptian prime minister to make an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with deep pleasure and its date will be fixed later.

Dascalescu Departure Statement

NC191932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and his delegation left Cairo this evening after a 4-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

In a pre-departure statement at Cairo airport, the Romanian prime minister expressed his pleasure and happiness over having visited Egypt and described his visit as having been very fruitful and beneficial.

He said that the spirit of friendship existing between the Romanian and the Egyptian presidents has facilitated the talks and bestowed a good atmosphere which supported our work for the benefit of our two peoples.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who saw the Romanian guest off at the airport, made a similar statement, lauding the strong traditional friendship that exists between the two countries as well as the friendly relations between the Romanian and Egyptian presidents. He said this friendship between the two presidents gives a strong impetus to the friendly relations between Romania and Egypt.

Foreign Minister Meets With Indonesian Counterpart

NC191537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Indonesia began this afternoon. The Egyptian side was led by Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and the Indonesian side by Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is currently visiting Cairo. The talks initially involved the two foreign ministers for 20 minutes after which members of both countries' delegations joined the meeting.

The talks started with a comprehensive review of issues of interest to both countries, particularly the Middle East situation, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Indonesian foreign minister stated after the discussions, which lasted approximately 2 hours, that the talks were very fruitful. During the talks views were exchanged on some international problems, particularly the Middle East, the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and Egypt's initiative to bring this war to an end. He stressed his country's support for the Egyptian initiative.

Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that during the talks he explained the latest developments in the situation in Kampuchea. He pointed to the visit which Prince Sihanouk, head of the Coalition Government in Kampuchea, will pay to Egypt on 27 July. He said this visit will undoubtedly help gain support for Prince Sihanouk's struggle, particularly since Egypt is an important member of the international community and the Nonaligned Movement and has an effective and positive role toward various issues.

The Indonesian foreign minister said that he expressed to the Egyptian side his country's and ASEAN's satisfaction and appreciation for Egypt's stand on the Kampuchean issue. He added that during the talks with the Egyptian delegation he explained the reason why his country issued a special statement on Kampuchea in addition to the ASEAN statement. He said the aim was to stress the importance of national reconciliation among the sons of the Kampuchean people because a solution for the problem cannot be reached without national reconciliation. He stressed that if the Kampuchean people do not unite, the Kampuchean problem will remain serious because national unity is very vital as far as the Kampuchean issue is concerned.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid stated that a number of international issues were discussed during the meeting in addition to bilateral relations which he described as being quite excellent. The foreign minister said he is looking forward to an increased strengthening of relations between Egypt and Indonesia in the near future and that both countries' viewpoints on issues are identical.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid added that the Egyptian side has appreciated the explanation given by the Indonesian foreign minister during the talks regarding Kampuchean developments and added that we are looking forward to Prince Sihanouk's 27 July visit to Egypt. He said that a committee of experts from the two delegations will meet this evening to discuss cooperation in various areas between Egypt and Indonesia.

Agreement was reached during the talks on establishing a joint Egyptian-Indonesian committee that will meet periodically to discuss aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Foreign Ministers Exchange Speeches

NC191635 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has emphasized Egypt's determination to continue its efforts for establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East, including solving the Palestinian issue which is regarded as the crux of the Middle East problem. He also emphasized the right of the Palestinian people to restore their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their national homeland under the PLO's leadership. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said this during a speech he delivered this afternoon at a luncheon held in honor of visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his delegation.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that both Egypt and Indonesia have a firm conviction that a peaceful settlement of international crises is the only civilized way to achieve world peace in today's world.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said in his speech: We are following with interest the positive role Indonesia is playing for the establishment of peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. We are also following Indonesia's effective policy through ASEAN which represents a model of cooperation among developing states.

The foreign minister expressed Egypt's satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations in various domains. He said President Husni Mubarak's visit to Indonesia in April 1983 bolstered the strong historical relations between the two countries as well as their relations in the various fields.

He added that the Indonesian foreign minister's current visit to Cairo is a step forward on this path for the benefit of the two countries and for playing an effective role vis-a-vis various international issues as well as for creating a new and just international economic system.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid described his talks with the Indonesian minister today on bilateral cooperation as having been (?very fruitful) and as having added a new element to our determination to achieve further cooperation in the economic, trade, and cultural fields. He said that Egypt has supported Indonesia's independence and national unity and that it was the first state to recognize the state of Indonesia in 1947.

The Indonesian foreign minister also delivered a speech during the luncheon. He praised the historical and religious ties that bind his country with Egypt. He also lauded Egypt's role vis-a-vis the various international issues and Egypt's role for the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja referred to the Kampuchean issue in his speech. He affirmed the importance of national reconciliation among all the communities in Kampuchea for a final settlement of this issue. The Indonesian foreign minister also extolled Egypt's stand on the Kampuchean and the Middle East issues. He expressed his country's support for the Palestinian people's rights and its consideration of the Palestinian issue as the basis of the Middle East problem, emphasizing the importance of resolving it expeditiously.

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also emphasized in his speech Indonesia's interest in continuing to strengthen its relations with Egypt in various domains.

Reportage on Visit of Sierra Leone's Conteh

Joint Statement Issued

NC191805 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1635 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — Egypt and Sierra Leone have reaffirmed that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that a just settlement of this problem is basic for achieving a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The two countries also emphasized that such peace can be achieved only through implementing the UN and OAU resolutions in this respect — resolutions which call for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since June 1967 and for the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

This came in a joint statement issued afer a session of talks held this morning between Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Dr Abdulai Conteh, Sierra Leonean foreign minister. During the meeting the talks dealt with the means to promote bilateral relations in the political, cultural, and economic domains, as well as with a number of African issues, the situation in the OAU, the Middle East issue, the situation in Lebanon, and the Iraq-Iran war.

The following is the text of the statement issued on the Egyptian-Sierra Leonean talks:

In response to an invitation from Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Dr Abdulai Conteh, foreign minister of Sierra Leone, paid an official visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt from 18 to 21 July 1984.

President Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, received Dr Abdulai Conteh who handed his excellency a fraternal and friendly message from Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone. Dr Conteh also extended to president Husni Mubarak an invitation addressed to his excellency by President Stevens to pay an official visit to Sierra Leone. President Mubarak accepted the invitation with gratitude.

The Sierra Leonean foreign minister also met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Egyptian and Sierra Leonean delegations held talks and exchanged views on a number of international and African issues of mutual interest as well as on bilateral relations and bilateral cooperation.

The talks between the two ministers were held in an atmosphere of friendship and amity that characterize relations between the two fraternal African states.

1. The OAU — The two ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the principles and aims of the OAU Charter and agreed on the need to bolster the OAU to enable it to play its role in settling African issues and achieve African unity. The two ministers also expressed their hope that the 20th African summit conference will be held as soon as possible. They also emphasized the need for exerting every effort to overcome the obstacles standing in the way of convening this conference.

2. Chad — The two sides expressed their hope that the Chadian people will regain peace, national unity, and territorial integrity. For the attainment of these goals, the two sides called for continuing the OAU's mediation efforts with a view to achieving national reconciliation between the disputing brothers in Chad.

3. South Africa — The two sides expressed their complete support for the African liberation movements as well as for the Namibian people's struggle for the attainment of their national independence under their sole legitimate representative, SWAPO.

They again rejected linking Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of foreign forces from Angola. They emphasized the need for a speedy and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 issued in 1978 because it is the only basis for settling this problem.

The two sides expressed their absolute support for the South African people's struggle for the complete liquidation of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination.

They also expressed their support for the confrontation states in their diplomatic efforts aimed at achieving their security, independence, and territorial integrity.

4. The Western Sahara — Regarding the Western Sahara, the two sides urged the expeditious implementation of the OAU resolutions in this respect because these resolutions are the acceptable way to resolve this problem.

5. The Iraqi-Iranian war — The two sides expressed extreme concern over the continuing escalation of this war which threatens world peace and security. They urged the two sides to swiftly agree on an immediate cease-fire and to embark on holding negotiations with the aim of achieving a peaceful settlement of this conflict.

In this connection, the two sides expressed the hope that the Egyptian initiative will succeed — the initiative which was made within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and which aims to stop this war.

6. The Middle East issue — The two sides have reaffirmed that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, adding that a just settlement to this problem is a prerequisite for achieving a lasting comprehensive peace in the Middle East. They agreed that the achievement of this peace can only be realized through the implementation of UN and OAU resolutions — resolutions which have called for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories occupied since 1967, and for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to set up their independent state.

The two sides reiterated their irrevocable support for the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two sides strongly condemned the Israeli policies that aim to build settlements in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, adding that such illegitimate policies constitute a blatant violation of UN and OAU resolutions as well as a violation of Geneva conventions and international law. They further said that these policies represent a stumbling block on the road of peace.

With regard to Lebanon, the two ministers stressed the need for an immediate and full withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon in accordance with Security Council Resolutions Nos 508 and 509. They spelled out their support for the Lebanese national government's endeavors to achieve national accord, the territorial integrity of Lebanon, and the protection of Lebanon's sovereignty. They noted with satisfaction the initial phase of the implementation of the security plan, which is bound to open the road for a new era of peace and stability.

7. Bilateral relations — The two sides reviewed bilateral cooperation and agreed to bolster this cooperation with practical meth-

ods in response to both peoples' aspirations. In this connection, the Egyptian side expressed its readiness to send an additional number of experts and technicians to Sierra Leone as part of the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation With Africa and as a contribution toward implementing the economic development plans in Sierra Leone.

During the visit, Dr Conteh and Dr Butrus Ghali signed a protocol for implementing a bilateral cultural and technical agreement. The two ministers expressed the hope that serious steps will be taken to study the means necessary to bolster bilateral trade exchange and economic cooperation. Dr Abdulai Conteh expressed his appreciation and thanks for the warm hospitality accorded him and his delegation during the visit to Egypt.

Dr Conteh invited Dr Ghali to pay an official visit to Sierra Leone. Dr Ghali accepted the invitation and agreed that its date will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Mubarak To Return Visit

NC191128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a message from Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens. The message was conveyed by Dr Abdulai Conteh during his meeting with President Mubarak today. MENA has learned that the message included an invitation for President Mubarak to visit Sierra Leone and that President Mubarak has accepted this invitation. The visit's date will be set later.

AL-AKHBAR on Zionist Influence in U.S. Elections

NC200703 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 20 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the U.S. presidential elections *AL-AKHBAR* expresses the belief that it has become clear that the race in the forthcoming U.S. presidential elections will be run between Democratic Party candidate Walter Mondale and Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan. The paper points out that what is as clear as the sun up to now is the scandalous effect of the Zionist lobby in America on the course of U.S. policy, and the lack of any other influence.

The paper adds: Two Democratic Party candidates, namely, Mondale and Gary Hart, have announced more than once their support for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and they had on several occasions affirmed their absolute support for the Jews and Israel. Furthermore, the Democratic Party electoral program has also affirmed its open bias for Israel; and lastly, the black pastor, Jesse Jackson, who had enjoyed the great respect of Arab and Islamic public opinion during his electoral campaign for his honorable stand on the Palestinian issue yesterday poured earth on all this, apologized to the Jews who had brought about his failure, and affirmed without any doubt the Zionist party's strong influence on everything in America.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its article by asking: After all this, does America expect the Arabs to believe that it would be possible that it will take a just stance on the Middle East crisis?

Mubarak Attends Graduation of New Officers

NC191223 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning attended the graduation ceremony of a new class from the War College and the Military Technical College. The ceremony was attended by the prime minister, the People's Assembly speaker, the two deputy prime ministers, ministers, and senior state officials.

The president of the republic and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces has approved the appointment of the 77th class of graduates from the War College and the 21st class of graduates from the Military Technical College as officer candidates with the rank of lieutenant in the Armed Forces.

Armed Forces Issues Communique No 1,531

JN191626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Communique No 1,531 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With firmness based on rights, justice, and principles, the glorious forces of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their ground, sea, and air activities against the expansionist Khomeyniite forces. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 0555 [0155 GMT] today, a successful air strike was carried out against a very large maritime target southeast of the Iranian Khark Island. The maritime target was accurately and effectively hit. All of the valiant hawks of the air returned safely to base with their aircraft after accomplishing their mission with complete success, praise be to God.

2. Yesterday evening, the brave knights of the helicopter gunships carried out daring and successful combat missions against several enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational area east of Basra, scoring effective hits. They returned safely with their helicopters.

3. Our forward units engaged several enemy positions and both troop and vehicular concentrations with various weapons in the oeprational area east of Basra, killing two and destroying one excavator, one infantry position, and one hardware stockpile.

4. One of our forward units sighted an enemy concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our forces pounded it with various types of weapons, killing two and destroying one tank, one infantry position, and one anti-aircraft machine-gun emplacement.

5. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on enemy troops opposite its positions in the operational area east of Tigris and forced them to flee.

6. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 July 1984

Iranian Tanker in Gulf Reportedly Hit 19 Jul

JN191720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, 19 Jul (INA) — It was announced in Bonn today that an Iranian oil tanker has just been hit by an Iraqi missile.

The FRG news agency cited navigation circles in the Arab Gulf as saying that calls for help sent by an Iranian tanker were picked up in the Gulf today. The news agency, however, did not elaborate on the size of the tanker or the extent of the damage it sustained.

Earlier today, Iraq announced that a successful air strike was carried out against a large maritime target southeast of the Iranian Khark Island, and that this target was accurately hit.

VOL Says Soviet Media Ignore Birri's Visit

NC191347 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1315 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Soviet media have completely ignored Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's visit to Moscow. This has prompted the Amal Movement to disseminate from Beirut news of its leader and his activities in Moscow. It has been noted that Birri's meetings and contacts have been confined to CPSU officials and to certain specialists in Middle East affairs and that Birri had no contact whatsoever with Kremlin officials.

REUTER reports that the Soviet media made no mention of the presence of Amal leader Nabih Birri in Moscow. REUTER cites Birri as saying that he did not try to obtain Soviet help for his movement, but that he listened to the Soviet views because, as Birri put it, the Soviets had experience with the Nazi invaders. Birri affirmed that the aim of his talks is to discuss the Middle East situation and to listen to Soviet views regarding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

At his news conference in Moscow today, Birri urged Israel to negotiate with Lebanon under the auspices of the United Nations or France concerning the withdrawal of its forces from the south, adding that Lebanon is not prepared to guarantee the security of northern Israel.

Birri Suggests Indirect Talks With Israel

NC200504 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, Amal Movement leader and minister of state for the south and reconstruction, expressed yesterday Lebanon's readiness to hold indirect negotiations with Israel guaranteeing its withdrawal from south Lebanon.

During a news conference he held yesterday at the Lebanese Embassy in the Soviet capital, Minister Birri said that the Lebanese Army is strong enough now to maintain order in the south and Israel no longer has any excuse to keep its forces there.

Reportage on Withdrawal From Liaison Office

Liaison Office Stops Work

NC191715 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] It has been learned from concerned sources that work at the Lebanese-Israeli liaison office in Ad-Dubiyyah stopped today in implementation of Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran's decision. The same sources said that the office today refused to extend services to the inhabitants of the [Lebanese] south despite the contacts made by some citizens to obtain permits to travel south.

The Israeli official in charge of the guard unit refused to disclose whether the liaison office members have received any orders from the Jerusalem government to withdraw from Ad-Dubiyyah.

The Lebanese officers and soldiers in the office are preparing to leave. They collected the files and are now (?removing) communications equipment, roadblocks, and vehicles from the office site in preparation for moving to new sites.

These developments came at a time when there was a meeting of the Military Committee, which was charged by the Cabinet to draw up plans for the Israeli Army's withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. The meeting was limited to the military, who agreed on the structure of the required military report.

Defense Minister 'Usayran today commented on the decision and said that the Ad-Dubiyyah office has become a spying centre and a place where difficulties are created to complicate the Lebanese problems. He said that the Israeli danger has induced southerners to continue their resistance, as well as induced the government to return the people of the Ad-Dubiyyah office to their families' homes, according to 'Usayran. He stressed that the people of the south do not accept becoming an Israeli colony like the West Bank. He added that Israel should not give that much importance to the closure of the office unless it is determined to stay in Lebanon forever.

'Text' of 'Usayran Decision

NC191812 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The following is the text of Decision No 684 issued by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran:

On directives from the prime minister, the minister of national defense has decided the following:

Article 1. On the basis of the prime minister's directives, the Military Committee shall be withdrawn and the members present at the liaison office in Ad-Dubiyyah shall be at the disposal of the committee [not further specified].

Upon receiving the decision, the Army Command issued the following order: This decision by the defense minister will be circulated to the chief of staff, his deputies, and the intelligence directorate in order to take the necessary action, each within his jurisdictions, within 4 days from the date the committee is notified of the decision.

'Political Sources' on Decision

NC192100 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Political sources have pondered the text of the decision related to the Ad-Dubiyyah office. The decision provided for the withdrawal of the Lebanese Military Committee from the office without referring to the closure of the office. This has created a problem, because if the decision had called for closing the office and if the Israelis had not complied, their ouster would have had to (?have been achieved) by other means — a matter which Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran evaded when he said today that the Ad-Dubiyyah office had been turned into an office for spying

and a place for the creation of difficulties that have complicated the Lebanese people's problems.

Al-Huss Views Withdrawal

NC191905 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Dr Salim al-Huss, minister of labor, national education, and fine arts, has said that the decision to withdraw officers from the Ad-Dubiyyah office expreses a situation that was hard to bear. In a press statement, Minister al-Huss said that the condition of the Ad-Dubiyyah office has been difficult and that the decision to withdraw the officers — a decision made some time ago — has expressed this condition.

Asked if the government has taken into consideration all the repercussions that might emerge as a result of this step, Minister al-Huss said: Let Israel do what it wants.

Ministers To Be Held Responsible for Violations

NC191510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to hold some ministers responsible for the security violations which have been taking place on the Ash-Shuwayfat-Kafr Shima and Sannin-Ash-Shiyah contact lines, let alone the appearance of Amal gunmen in certain areas in West Beirut and the southern suburb.

The Cabinet has, therefore, decided to invite the military command represented by the Army general and the chief of staff, and not the Military Council, as was mentioned by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following the Cabinet's session yesterday, to attend the Cabinet's emergency session which will be held when Minister Nabih Birri returns from Moscow.

The emergency session aims to avert the occurrence of any security setback in Beirut, as this would negatively reflect on the Army and citizens at a time when certain quarters are supposed to lift their custodianship on the Army.

Junblatt Concerned About Palestinian Presence

NC191752 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] In an interview with the London-based *AL-MAJALLAH* magazine, Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism, has stated that security arrangements in the south are a pan-Arab matter. He added: We must study the opinions of the Arab brothers about this matter before we reveal the details, because all parties in Lebanon should assume their historical responsibility toward this matter.

Minister Junblatt described the operations of the Lebanese national resistance fighters in the south as splendid, but he said he wishes that some people would not monopolize the situation through rallies, speeches, and statements so that the national resistance will remain as before — solid and clandestine. Let those who have no connection with this heroic resistance stop their speeches.

Minister Junblatt called for giving the Palestinians in Lebanon the minimum guarantees by recognizing the PLO office in Beirut. He made reservations over the armed Palestinian presence, because this issue has neither been settled nor resolved. Junblatt added that this issue must be resolved and settled in one way or another so that the relationship may become clear. He said that the armed Palestinian presence is based on the Cairo agreement. The big question mark is: Shall we retain or cancel this agreement? This question is addressed to the Lebanese Government, to us, and to everyone. I cannot and I will not make a unilateral decision.

The Progressive Socialist Party leader said that the sectarian dimension in the political action has been exhausted, and, therefore, we must regroup the nationalist forces under a national progressive slogan.

Junblatt added: This framework is alone capable of enabling us to get out of this sectarian whirlpool. Junblatt said that the idea of cantons is silly and doomed to failure, adding that the return of the evacuees, particularly those from the mountain, is normal.

He said he is still studying the issue with [former] President Sham'un, including all its political, security, and reconstruction aspects. He affirmed that he does not fear the religious struggle because this does not exist. There are rather certain ideas about this struggle. He promised to make efforts to reopen the coastal road to the south although this requires an international decision, perhaps from Moscow or Washington.

Asked to appraise the Arab role in Lebanon, Junblatt said: There has been a fruitful role. We greatly appreciate the Saudi role. In this regard, I would like to highlight the efforts that Saudi mediator Rafiq al-Hariri has made.

Chamber Speaker Al-As'ad Meets Soviet Charge

NC191121 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Kamil al-As'ad, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, received at noon today at his office in Al-Mansur Palace, Soviet Charge d'Affaires (Yuriy Suslikov), who said after the meeting: The visit is connected with some issues pertaining to contacts between the Lebanese Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet. He added: We briefed the speaker on certain organizational matters inside the Soviet parliament within the framework of bolstering parliamentary cooperation between the two countries.

U.S., British Embassies To Move Locations

NC192011 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] American sources in Beirut have stated that the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon will soon move to two new positions in East

and West Beirut. The sources said that a decision was made to transfer the embassy because it is difficult to protect the temporary building housing it.

Meanwhile, British Embassy sources said that the embassy, which is in the same building as the U.S. Embassy, will also move to the two buildings to which the U.S. Embassy will be moving.

Fadi Afram Views Security Plan, Airport Road

NC191936 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1645 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The commander of the Lebanese Forces, Mr Fadi Afram, has affirmed that the security plan (?should afford) calm and stability for the people. However, he said, one should not have high hopes in it for fear of being disappointed.

Mr Afram added that the Lebanese Forces will take the opportunity presented by the security plan to start political negotiations, but it would be pointless if political entente was not the outcome of such a plan. He pointed to the anarchy prevailing on the airport road which (?has an effect on) the residents of East Beirut who were obliged to use the road for reasons of work or travel.

Mr Afram rejected any security plan for the mountain which excluded a fixed timetable for the return of the displaced people of the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh to their homes. He said that it was out of the question to discuss the security plan without finding a final solution to the problem of those displaced. Mr Afram added that no one had the right to make political deals at their expense.

Army Increases Security Patrols in Beirut

NC191114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Army Command began this morning to give the necessary directives to the military units assigned the task of preserving security in Beirut to adopt stringent security measures in several areas.

The Army increased its foot and vehicular patrols on most roads and junctions of the main approaches to Greater Beirut and on the main streets and in the main quarters. These patrols are checking cars and identity cards to ensure the citizens' safety and security.

This measure is in keeping with the Cabinet's directions yesterday that it is important to deal with limited gaps and violations which have had their effect on the implementation of the security plan.

Forces Set Up Roadblocks in Beirut Areas

NC200832 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] At 2200 yesterday the Lebanese Forces set up a roadblock at the intersection of Galerie Sim'an Boulevard and Al-Jumayyil Boulevard Sham'un. They also set up another roadblock near the As-Sayyad Circle. Furthermore, some Phalangist gunmen appeared in the cemeteries area on Damascus Road and on some contact lines.

At approximately midnight last night the Al-Mu'allim area came under machine gun fire from the Al-Amirikan quarter. At the same time there was sniper fire at the Ash-Shiyah area from Al-Matahin, Al-Barid, Sannin, and the At-Tanshi'ah school area.

Amal Reportedly Maintains Roadblocks in Beirut

NC192029 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] According to security reports, the Amal Movement continues to maintain six roadblocks in West Beirut and the southern suburb. These roadblocks are in the square in Hayy as-Sullum, near the Al-Halabawi stores in Bi'r al-'Abd, near the Amal Movement center in Al-Musharrafiyah, at the entrance to the Old Sidon Road in Hayy Madi, the fuel station in Sfayr, at the Ar-Ruways crossroads, opposite the civil status department in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, and outside the Amal Movement office on Shatila Street.

Demands Made for Christians' Return to Mountain

NC191216 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] A committee of influential persons in mountain areas held a news conference at the Al-Hikmah school in Al-Ashrafiyah today and affirmed the following:

1. There will be no security plan for the mountain before the overall return of Christian evacuees to their villages and property. By overall we mean the return of Christians to all villages without exception. There is no objection to drawing up a timetable for the gradual return, the first phase of which will include the return to the Christian villages which are interlinked and which cause no friction and consequently the return to villages in areas close to the Druze areas. Then follows the return to mixed villages provided that an agreement is reached on these phases on the basis of a specific timetable drawn up in advance.

2. The return of Christians to their villages must be accompanied by a parallel and simultaneous deployment of the Lebanese Army to ensure the security of Druzes and Christians and to achieve security, stability, freedom, and dignity.

3. There will be no conditional or divided return, but a comprehensive and gradual return, because the problem in the mountain is a Druze-Christian one. To attempt to resolve it on bases other than those, such as classifying the Christians, is rejected and cannot be the basis of any solution, even if it were carried out in phases.

4. A government of national unity without the Christians' return to the mountain is not a national unity government. There can be no Christian-Druze accord in a national unity government without translating this in the mountain. There should be an

accord at various levels or no accord at all. We hope that there will be an accord.

5. Material compensation to all evacuees is a national duty. Homes have been destroyed and burned down and property has been ruined. A free and dignified return calls for material compensation.

6. In spite of the gravity of the tragedy, the mountain Christians are continuing to advance their question through sincere, peaceful ways. They hope that their outcry will be heard, because constraint produces explosions.

Resistance Attacks Israeli Patrol in South
NC191333 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Between 0800 and 0900 today, Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked a Zionist patrol on the 'Adlun al-Insariyah road in the south. The attack, in which rockets and machine guns were used, left a number of Zionist personnel dead or wounded. The occupation forces cut all roads leading to the area, besieged the townships of 'Adlun and Al-Insariyah, and arrested a number of citizens, including 'Ali Haydar and reservist Private 'Ali Rumayh.

Patrol Attacked in Tyre
NC200511 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Excerpts] National resistance men yesterday attacked a post and a patrol of Lahd's militias in Sidon. The Israeli occupation forces intensified their terrorist actions in the city and its vicinity, and in the townships of Ansariyah and 'Adlun. They caused the death of a woman in Ma'rub in the Tyre district.

A national resistance group carried out a daring operation against an Israeli patrol east of Tyre. A spokesman for the Israeli enemy admitted that an Israeli soldier was wounded, saying the clash occurred between an Israeli patrol and unknown gunmen.

Travel between Sidon Port and Cyprus ports continues to be banned. The Israeli forces compelled shipping company owners in Sidon Port to erect earth barriers 50 meters long and 3 meters high on the port's quay.

In the Bint Jubayl district, Israeli forces raided Shaqra and arrested several inhabitants. They raided some houses in Ansar township, arrested some citizens, and took them to the intelligence center in An-Nabatiyah.

Voting Centers Set Up for Israeli Soldiers
NC191718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Within the framework of preparations being taken by the Israeli Government to hold general elections next Monday, the Israeli Army today prepared vote-casting centers in Lebanon so that the soldiers serving in Lebanon can exercise their voting rights. Military officials said that mobile voting booths will be placed in the small military bases while voting centers will be set up in the large bases. Information indicates that Israel has currently approximately 15,000 soldiers in Lebanon.

Israelis Hand Over Areas To Lahd Militia
NC200754 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] As part of the arbitrary Israeli actions, the enemy handed over to the border militias the areas from which the occupation forces withdrew. These forces yesterday vacated 'Alman Bridge where they stationed Lahd militia men.

The Israeli forces decreased their presence at the Al-Awwali Bridge area and reinforced the militiamen there, which they support. The militiamen are thoroughly searching those who enter and leave Sidon across the Al-Awwali Bridge.

Antoine Lahd Views Situation in the South
PM200915 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Jul 84 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Brigadier General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, by Shirbil Zughayb, in Marj 'Uyun — date not given]

[Excerpts] On the balcony overlooking the town of Al-Khiyam and the high mountains that partially separate the south from Israel, we told General Lahd: You took over the command of the "army of southern Lebanon" after Major Sa'd Haddad. Despite the strong ties between Haddad and Israel, he was unable to change anything on the ground. What changes can you bring about?

Antoine Lahd: No comparison can be made between the situation now and that which existed during the time of late Major Sa'd Haddad for the following reasons: Major Sa'd Haddad's authority was confined to the border strip; it expanded over a larger territory only after the Israeli operation in June 1982 when the IDF, together with "Lebanon's free army" occupied all southern Lebanon. We all recall that at the end of that year Major Haddad suffered from a fatal disease which restricted his activities and prevented him from accomplishing what he was aiming at.

Today the area over which the authority of the army of southern Lebanon extends is continuously expanding in accordance with programmed arrangements and a studied time schedule, the results of which could be seen in the near future.

AL-HAWADITH: What is meant by programmed arrangements?

Lahd: Programmed arrangements mean that the stronger the army of southern Lebanon becomes the more new areas we will take over in the south, until ultimately we will cover all the area of which the south consists.

AL-HAWADITH: That is after the army becomes stronger in men or equipment?

Lahd: In both men and equipment.

AL-HAWADITH: How can it become stronger in men when there is a lack of volunteers to join its ranks?

Lahd: There is a great rush to volunteer. If I had the material means today, I would have recruited 10,000 Lebanese soldiers.

AL-HAWADITH: The recruiting you are talking about seems to involve only one southern sect, which is the Christians, and not all the sects.

Lahd: Recruitment includes all sects and communities. Some 40 percent of my army now are Druze and Shi'ahs and 60 percent Christians. In the near future I will seek to make the number equal from all the communities.

AL-HAWADITH: In light of your relationship with the Israelis, do you believe that it is possible that they will withdraw from the south as easily as you imagine?

Lahd: Of course, it will not be so easy. But they have interests which they are seeking to secure. These interests boil down to protecting their northern borders and living in peace with their neighbors. I am working with them in order to achieve two objectives: to consolidate security and stability in the south and thus secure Israeli borders and to live with the Israelis in peace. When these things are secured there is no doubt that they will withdraw.

AL-HAWADITH: After a tour of the south of more than 1 week, we found that the Shi'ahs in the south are strongly hostile to the army of southern Lebanon. They perceive Christian domination over the other communities through the army.

Lahd: Maybe the thing you are talking about exists in the Jabal ar-Rayhan area because we carried out operations against terrorists "nesting" in that area. It is different in the other areas. Even in the Jabal ar-Rayhan area those working against the army of southern Lebanon are a minority.

AL-HAWADITH: If the Israeli Army is compelled to withdraw under pressure from the nationalist resistance, what would the fate of the army of southern Lebanon be?

Lahd: Anyone who imagines that the Israeli IDF will withdraw under the pressure of terrorist operations carried out from time to time is wrong.

The opposite is true. Such operations are far too insignificant to constitute pressure on the Israeli IDF; in fact, it would compel it to stay longer in southern Lebanon in order to prevent the spread of terror.

As for the army of southern Lebanon, it is prepared to shoulder security responsibility and ensure stability in every part from which the IDF withdraws in accordance with arrangements and with the program agreed upon with Israeli officials.

AL-HAWADITH: If the Israeli Army withdraws and the army of southern Lebanon assumes responsibility for security as you say, what sources will finance it, and will its relations be with the state of Israel or the Lebanese state?

Lahd: Our relations will be with the inhabitants of the south until such time as the Lebanese state recognizes us. We will be financed from taxes levied in the southern area, which are sufficient to finance a strong army capable of imposing security in the area.

Al-HAWADITH: The tax levy you talk about is called "protection money" by southerners. What is your answer?

Lahd: Let them say whatever they want. It is well known to whom the levied money goes. It goes to an army that maintains vigilance day and night to insure security and stability in the south. I believe that the majority of the people in the south know this. The minority — as minorities everywhere — create disturbances and allege that this levy is protection money.

AL-HAWADITH: It is being said that Brigadier General Antoine Lahd has been appointed commander in the south because Israel has differences with the Phalangist Party and that it no longer has confidence in the Lebanese Forces because they receive their orders from the Phalangist Party. It is said that Dany Sham'un had a big say in your appointment in this post. How true is this?

Lahd: First of all it was not appointed in the south. It was I who decided to take on this task. Nobody had a say in my appointment; neither Dany Sham'un nor the Phalangist Party or the Lebanese Forces had anything to do with my taking over the command.

Al-HAWADITH: It is not necessary that the link here should be positive; it could be negative since it is known that you are not loyal to the Phalangist Party and to be pro-Sham'un.

Lahd: I did not notice that the Phalangists were negative toward me when I took over my post.

AL-HAWADITH: Through whom was the relationship between you and Israel established?

Lahd: Through me. It was I personally who contacted Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: Does this mean that you had long-standing relations with Israel?

Lahd: No. It was since I felt, and then became certain, that the government was going to abrogate the 17 May agreement. I have been aware of all political matters before I came here. I saw that the situation in the south was going to be critical. If I have chosen this road it is in order to replace the state in liberating the south, because after the abrogation of the 17 May agreement, there is no longer any possibility of rapprochement between the Lebanese Government and Israel, and the south has found itself in a critical situation. For this reason I have chosen to come here in order to fight and work for the liberation of the south until an agreement is reached between the Lebanese Government and Israel.

AL-HAWADITH: In Sidon there is talk about partial Israeli withdrawal to the Al-Litani River. What will happen if this withdrawal takes place?

Lahd: If this withdrawal takes place nothing will happen because I will fill the vacuum. I have sufficient forces to do so and I assure you that absolutely nothing of what the people imagine will happen.

AL-HAWADITH: What if operations against your army take place in just the same way as they are taking place against the Israelis?

Lahd: At present there are insignificant operations against the Israeli Army and the army of southern Lebanon. These operations are for propaganda purposes and no more. You can stay in Sidon several days and write about what is happening there. You will realize that the operations they are talking about are, in my view, no such thing.

AL-HAWADITH: What is your opinion of the new Army commander, General Michel 'Awn, and the recently appointed Military Council?

Lahd: Army Commander General Michel 'Awn is one of the most efficient officers and is most capable of shouldering responsibilities. However, I believe that his mission is almost impossible as long as political authority is divided, while no national agreement has been reached, and while, as yet, the future of Lebanon has not been defined.

With regard to the Military Council, it is a "sectarian" council just like its predecessor. It can be a means of division or cohesion, depending on its actions.

AL-HAWADITH: If the present Army Command asked you to join the legitimate Army, would you accept?

Lahd: My mission is far more important than joining the Army or otherwise; this is the last thing I have on my mind.

The liberation and stability of the south are my main preoccupation. What happens later is another matter.

AL-HAWADITH: If the government decides to send an Army battalion or brigade, will you stand against it and prevent it from entering the south as your predecessor Sa'd Haddad did?

Lahd: If this is not preceded by an agreement, there is no doubt that I will prevent it even if I may have to resort to the force of arms.

AL-HAWADITH: Agreement with whom and on what?

Lahd: Agreement on the fate of the south.

AL-HAWADITH: With whom should this agreement be?

Lahd: with the effective force on the ground in the south; that is with the Israeli Army and the army of southern Lebanon.

VOH Reports Firing on Roadblock in Sidon

JN191112 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Last night, machine gun bullets were fired at the army of southern Lebanon's roadblock in Sidon. No one was hurt as a result of the firing. The soldiers immediately began a combing operation to arrest the perpetrators.

In another development, life returned to normal in Sidon today after yesterday's strikes protesting the dismissal of Shaykh Muhammad al-Amin.

Explosion Damages Cultural Center in Sidon

NC200934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] At 0320 today unidentified persons detonated explosives at the Sidon cultural center of the Islamic establishment for culture and higher education. The center sustained considerable property damage. All residential apartments suffered damage also.

The damage to the center, which was founded by [Saudi mediator] Rafiq al-Hariri, was estimated at more than 500,000 liras.

The governor of the south, Halim Fayyad, accompanied by Colonel Edward Tu'mah, commander of the southern gendarmerie company, visited the scene of the incident this morning. The governor denounced the incident, considering it a criminal action directed against all citizens.

SSNP Elects Congress Chairman, Party Secretary

NC191410 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned that, at its recent congress in Duhur Ash-Shuwayr, the Syrian Socialist National Party [SSNP] has elected Nabil al-'Alam as chairman of the congress and Habib ash-Shartuni as the party's secretary as a citation for their deed of assassinating President Bashir al-Jumayyil.

As is known, the SSNP previously denied responsibility for the assassination of the Lebanese president.

Pro-Syrian Group To Reorganize Cadres in South

NC191750 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] A senior officer in the pro-Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization has arrived in the south in an attempt to reorganize the organization's cadres in the Palestinian camps in Tyre.

Information received by the Voice of Lebanon says that an office has been set up in An-Ni'mah under the name of the Popular Committee Bureau. Its aim is to facilitate military operations against Israel.

2 Wounded in Exchange of Gunfire in Tripoli
NC201145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1049 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Two armed organizations exchanged gunfire at 1000 today near the municipal playground circle in the port area in Tripoli. Two as yet unidentified persons were wounded. Contacts were held later and the incident was contained.

AL-BA'TH: U.S. Building 'Military Base' in Cyprus

PM191145 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 11 Jul 84 p 3

[*AL-BA'TH* correspondent Tawfiq Sawsaq report: "U.S. Administration Carries on Building Military Base in Turkish Sector"]

[Excerpts] Reports that leaked from the Greek sector of the island of Cyprus this year regarding the building of a new U.S. military base in the northern part of the island were recently confirmed for the first time by President Spiros Kyprianou in a statement to the London *SUNDAY TIMES*. He said that the situation in Cyprus has become very serious.

How is the United States proceeding in building this base, and what are Washington's objectives in doing so? The U.S. involvement in the Lebanon war and Washington's policy based on serving its interests and on rapid deployment has prompted the U.S. decision-makers to speed up the building of a military base in the Mediterranean. Cyprus has been chosen as the location of this base.

The idea of building a U.S. military base in northern Cyprus began immediately after the blowing up of the Marine headquarters in Beirut in 1983. Following the explosion President Reagan dispatched the Marines' commanding general, Tom Kelley, to the Lebanese capital charged with a task which White House Spokesman Larry Speakes described as preparing a field study of events with the aim of taking all steps to protect the U.S. Marines in Lebanon.

The general's report signaled the beginning of a turn toward Cyprus, the initial results of which emerged less than 1 month after the bombing of the Marines headquarters. A U.S. Army Engineering Corps group arrived in the port of Kyrenia in northern Cyprus accompanied by a number of Turkish Army officers. At the beginning, the visit was cloaked in strict secrecy, but later it was reported in the Turkish press as part of military cooperation between Turkey and the United States, particularly since the visit took place 3 days after Denktas proclaimed the birth of a republic in northern Cyprus on 15 November last year.

In early December last year a U.S. military transport ship arrived in Kyrenia and unloaded a large quantity of building and digging equipment. Work then began on building a major military airfield and base in an uninhabited area northeast of Nicosia. According to preliminary reports, the United States has begun building an air base northeast of Nicosia which includes a 2-mile runway — long enough to land the giant C-5 aircraft and modern jet fighters that cannot use aircraft carriers. Construction has also begun on residential quarters and on radar stations to protect the airspace over the area.

It is worth noting that last year Washington, through its intelligence service, established a monitoring station in the village of Karavas. From this station surveillance of telecommunications is maintained, Arab radios are monitored, and every bit of information is analyzed. Last year, following the escalation of crises, the White House sought to persuade Turkish [Cypriot] leader Rauf Denktas to proclaim the independence of his republic. Washington succeeded in its effort during bilateral meetings preceding the proclamation of the republic. Some observers even went to the extent of saying that the intensive meetings between Denktas and U.S. officials were based on the understanding: Take a republic and give us a base.

This is what has actually happened.

Assembly Speaker Receives Jordanian Delegation

JN191342 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and head of the Jordanian delegation to the meeting of Arab parliament speakers, and members of the Jordanian delegation met with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi in Damascus today.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed Arab parliamentary affairs and the need to pursue contacts among parliament speakers. They also discussed issues that Arab delegations will submit at the 72d IPU mmeeting which will convene in Geneva in August next year, and the need to adopt a unified Arab stand on these issues.

The meeting was attended by several Syrian People's Assembly members.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives in Damascus

JN191906 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus this evening. He is accompanied by 'Adnan 'Umran, assistant secretary general for international affairs, and 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalah, assistant secretary general for economic affairs. They will participate in the 16th session of the Arab League's Coordination Committee and its Arab organizations which begins its meetings in Damascus on Saturday.

They were received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'; the director of the Israel boycott office in Damascus; Husayn Hatim, director of the Arab Homeland Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Hassan Bitar, assistant chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent at the airport, Chedli Klibi said that he was pleased to visit Syria to attend the 16th session of the Coordination Committee, which includes the League's General Secretariat and various specialized Arab organizations. Klibi thanked the Syrian Government for hosting this meeting. He said that he hoped this meeting will succeed through coordination between the Arab League, its institutions, and specialized Arab organizations.

Klibi praised Syria's distinguished role, particularly in confronting the Israeli enemy. He also praised Syria's efforts in helping Lebanon overcome all the difficulties and obstacles to restore unity, stability, and cohesion to Lebanon.

Confers With Ash-Shar'

JN201210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today. 'Adnan 'Umran, assistant secretary general for political affairs; and Husayn Hatim, director of the Arab homeland department at the Foreign Ministry attended the meeting. Talks during the meeting dealt with the current situation in region.

Palestinian Official Denounces 'Arafat's Course

JN191442 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 19 Jul (SANA) — Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the Popular Struggle Front's [PSF] Political Bureau, has stressed the Palestinian revolution's adherence to armed struggle and its determination to pursue struggle against imperialist and Zionist forces until the Palestinian people's legitimate rights are achieved, including their right to repatriation, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. In a speech during a mass rally in Al-Jalil camp in Ba'labakk on the 17th anniversary of the PSF, 'Abd al-Majid denounced Yasir 'Arafat's recent statements in Amman, in which he voiced his commitment to relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt and with the Jordanian regime. He said: What 'Arafat has announced proves his insistence on continuing the deviationist and capitulatory course.

The Palestinian official praised Syria's role in the region. He said that the Syrian role constitutes a guarantee for the Arab liberation movement and a major support for the continuation of the Palestinian revolution. He also praised the Lebanese nationalist resistance's role in its daily confrontation of the occupation forces in southern Lebanon.

Concluding, 'Abd al-Majid stressed the importance of alliance and friendship with all the forces of progress and liberation in the world, particularly with the socialist states, foremost being the friendly USSR.

TISHRIN Praises Closure of Israeli Liaison Office

JN200902 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Press review]

[Text] *TISHRIN* says: Through the Lebanese decision to close the Israeli liaison office that the Zionists imposed during their barbaric invasion and the withdrawal of Lebanese military men from this office, the national unity government has once again confirmed its determination to proceed on the path of accord and reconciliation and to prevent the invaders from obtaining any gains at the expense of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence.

The Lebanese decision, backed on the ground by the Lebanese national resistance operations in southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa' against the invaders — operations which are escalating and have taken the form of an armed popular uprising — express the Lebanese people's determination to cling to their Arab identity and their pan-Arab affiliation, as well as their determination to cling to their alliance with Syria and to join it in waging the battle against the common enemy, Israel and Zionism.

Through its heroic confrontation and its infliction of heavy losses on the invaders, southern Lebanon has proved that the time of expansion has gone forever and that Israel's only choice is to completely withdraw. The invasion adventure has proven the failure of Israel's schemes.

Lebanon triumphed over the agents and those who had been Zionized. Lebanon has forcefully and enthusiastically risen to reestablish the foundations of coexistnce among its sons, and to regain its distinctive Arab and civilized role in the region.

TISHRIN adds: Through its ferocious struggle and heroic confrontation, Syria has succeeded in foiling the conspiracies of the Zionists and imperialists. Syria saved Lebanon by close cooperation with its sons, and Syria has successfully ended the civil war, entrenched security, and infused new life into Lebanon.

The Lebanon battle in which U.S. and NATO fleets participated at the side of the Zionist invaders is correctly considered an Arab epic which expresses the Arab nation's ability, if united, to inflict defeat on aggressors and their schemes, and to regain all usurped Arab rights.

The success Syria and Lebanon are scoring in their confrontation with Israel, the United States, and their schemes will inevitably reflect on the Arab nation. The advocates of capitulation who were active for some time are now quiet, and their voices have been lowered.

It is now time for a comprehensive Arab resurgence. Syria is courageously leading this resurgence by not heeding any threats, by building the Arab nation's deterrent force, and by proving to the Arabs daily that they cannot regain their rights through capitulation to enemy schemes, but through confrontation and by reviving the spirit of struggle in the hearts of the Arab nation's sons.

The Arab nation has huge resources with which it can reverse all equations, if those resources are used to serve the fateful pan-Arab cause.

Prime Minister Assesses Election Campaign

TA200636 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 84 Weekend Supplement p 4

[David Landau report on interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir; date and place not given]

[Text] Win or lose, Yitzhaq Shamir wants a Labour-Likud unity government.

Obviously, he says, his first preference would be for the Likud to win the election and lead the unity government, with himself as prime minister.

But failing that — and this is the key point, given Likud's weak standing in the opinion polls and Labour's precarious position too — Shamir does not rule out a unity government under Labour's leadership.

"It all depends," he says. "I issued my call (for a unity government) as a statement of principle. As for the details, the composition of the cabinet, we would have to talk about that after the election, according to the results... But Labour rejects out of hand any possibility of a unity government."

At first sight, it seems a little strange or disingenuous for Shamir to call the question of who is to be prime minister a "detail." But then the whole situation is peculiar: a prime minister and party leader, at the height of a tough election campaign, repeatedly proposing that the heavily-vilified main opposition party join with his own in a post-election government.

"No, there's no contradiction," he insists. "Like any other political party, we stress our own assets and our rival's liabilities in order to boost our vote. But that doesn't contradict our belief that the best way to solve the pressing national problems most speedily and most effectively will be to set up a national unity government."

Shamir denies, too, that there is a trap or catch to his proposal — that he seeks to defeat the Alignment at the negotiating table if he fails to beat it in the ballot-box, by splitting off MAPAM and Yosi Sarid, who would refuse to join a unity government. If indeed, he agrees matter-of-factly, they did defect, leaving Likud as the larger bloc again, then certainly he would demand the premiership for himself.

"That would be the objective situation," he says, but it is not the purpose of the proposal.

Shim'on Peres and the Labour leadership dismissed Shamir's original call for a unity government, issued at the end of the Great Television Debate, as an election gimmick. And certainly Shamir was not unaware when he issued it that it would go down well with a great many people, of all political views, who were yearning for a government that is strong enough to govern.

Shamir pooh-poohs Peres' dismissal and the charge of gimmickry. It is the national interest, he says, that dictates a unity government.

One issue he would have such a government tackle urgently is electoral reform. Democracy itself is in danger, he warns, because of the proliferation of little parties.

"The executive branch must be strengthened. A weak executive means a weak democracy. It means that the democracy as a whole can hardly function. At present, neither the government nor the Knesset works as it is supposed to — because the government is too weak. As prime minister, I feel it keenly.

"I pointed out the problem years ago, when I was speaker of the house, even though the government then enjoyed a bigger majority. I've discussed it with visitors, foreign statesmen and retired leaders. They all agree.

"Obviously, any reform would have to be agreed on by both major blocs. We in the Likud are in favour, both Herut and the Liberals. We support raising the threshold percentage as a vital first step. We proposed this before the election, and before the last election. I can't understand why Labour were against it. What commitments have they made to Shinuy and the CRM?" [Citizens Rights Movement] Shamir duly rehearses his own commitments to Likud's likely allies. He is no less pro-religious than Begin, he asserts. There has been no change in Likud on that score. And he smiles portentously at the idea that he might woo 'Ezer Weizman's party by offering 'Ezer Defence and the chance of a future crack at the Likud leadership.

But his heart doesn't seem to be in it. It is plain that Shamir harbours a profound resentment of the little parties — little parties in general, and those which gave his government such a hard time in particular. He would dearly like to dispose of them all.

The reform can be undertaken, he notes, even if there is no unity government. As long as Likud and Labour agree.

If there is a unity government, as he desires, the controversial foreign-policy issues that divide Likud and Labour "can be postponed for the present. The diplomatic situation warrants this. These problems do not require urgent and clear-cut decisions.

"Take Jordan for instance. Jordan's positions are well enough known — and they don't require any unequivocal response from Israel today."

Lebanon? Lebanon, the premier maintains, is not a matter of "fundamental differences" between the two major parties. This emerged from the unsuccessful national unity talks held 10 months ago. "There may be differences over tactics, technical differences, one might call them. But these need not be obstacles to working jointly and taking joint decisions."

It is "nonsense" to allege, as some Labour figures have alleged, that the Likud is still counting on a strong central government in Beirut extending its sovereignty to the south. "Arens has absolutely denied it. Indeed, we never counted on that, or put any faith in it. We gave them the opportunity — as a by-product of our action in Lebanon — to set up a central government, to achieve greater independence. They failed to take it."

Does that mean that Israel's withdrawal prospects from the south are in no way contingent on what happens in Beirut?

"I wouldn't go as far as to say that," Shamir answers carefully. "Developments there can influence the withdrawal situation. But the condition of the Beirut government will not *determine* our withdrawal.

"We are constantly examining all the factors and possibilities that might help expedite our withdrawal. I cannot disclose details, for fear of prejudicing these efforts.

"Also, our involvement in the south is steadily decreasing. Periodically we hand over areas of land, or areas of responsibility, to the South Lebanon Army [SLA]. We are trying to engage elements of the local population in dialogue with us.... Yes, Shi'ites too. Here and there there have been some encouraging experiments.

"Perhaps tomorrow we will conclude that we can vacate a specific region: we will do so forthwith. It might not be another partial pullback, but rather an enclave within the area we presently hold.

"If Labour say they could achieve a settlement by involving UNIFIL, I think that's an illusion. UNIFIL refused our proposal that it act as a buffer force (between the IDF and the Syrians, and between the SLA and the country north of the Al-'Awwali). That would be the most effective and most helpful role they could fulfil.

"We don't think they can be a buffer between us and the terrorists. If anyone in Labour thinks so, he is mistaken. UNIFIL is not cut out for that sort of assignment."

But these were not differences of principle between Likud and Labour. "We do not regard our deployment in southern Lebanon as a long-term interest."

On the economic shambles, Shamir has a pat answer to the question why, if as he says Likud have rescue plans, they haven't implemented them. It is Labour's fault. The perfidy of the Histadrut.

"According to our plan, we ought now to have been taking steps to curb inflation. But the early elections ruined our timetable. It was clear that if we did it now it would be doomed to failure. Because there is a large political camp which controls key sectors of the economy, and which would do everything in its power to foil our efforts.

"We began by addressing the balance-of-payments deficit — and not without success. For the first time in a long time, the gap was actually narrowed. And this is widely considered Israel's main problem.

"We intend next to make preparations for a new 'social contract.' That requres dealing with wages and prices. But Qeysar (the Histadrut secretary-general) said straight away that before the elections there was nothing to talk about. In fact, we also knew that that was the case. We knew that if we tried to undertake any major steps, the other side would do its best to obstruct them."

Wasn't that a very serious accusation?

"No, there's nothing new in it. It's just that they put party interest before national interest. That's always been a Labour Party characteristic."

Shamir rejects charges of unfair play against the Likud's election campaign.

"I don't think anyone can have any complaints. We've run a civilized and cultured campaign. We've got nothing to be ashamed of. Our campaign stands comparison with campaigns by many parties in many democratic countries."

He himself has proved a feisty, raucous, nasty, insulting ("But don't say humiliating — I never humiliate anyone") campaigner. Very different from his quiet, solid, diplomatic image. Which is the true image, the real Shamir?

"I'm not concerned about my image in Labour eyes," he retorts. "Images are by definition not true."

As for 'the real Shamir,' he cites Ecclesiastes: "There is a time for everything."

Peres Interviewed on Election Campaign

TA200645 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 84 Weekend Supplement p 5

[David Landau report on interview with opposition leader Shim'on Peres; date and place not given]

[Text] "People aren't fools," says Shim'on Peres. "Everyone knows that if the general economic situation is bad, then even if his own individual situation is good, the general situation will eventually catch up with him."

If everyone knows, why are Peres and his Labour Party having to work so hard to convince us? And why, according to the opinion polls, are so many people apparently still unconvinced?

"In their hearts they all know," Peres replies. "But some people want to keep their illusions a little longer, just a little bit longer...."

The Labour Alignment, he says, has delivered its economic message, the core of its campaign, in deliberately restrained language, not overstating the case. There is no need to: "The haves are unsure of tomorrow — hence their desperate spending spree today. And the have-nots — they simply can't finish the month."

He does not deny, though, that the campaign has been hard work. The fatigue shows on his face; it comes through in his voice as he relaxes between public appearances.

But what comes through also, beyond the fatigue, is an iron resolve, total self-control. This man has been so close, so often, to the glittering prize, that his nerves seem inured to the excitement and anguish that ebb and flow around him.

Perhaps, he agrees, his suffering — and survival — through the 1981 campaign, when he was the target of sticks and stones and scurrilous insults, has rebounded to his credit today. He's a gever [real man] — and he's proved it. "At any rate," he says, "most people have concluded that I'm not the type of Jew who can easily be pushed around. I can stand my ground, with both feet."

Not that the 1984 campaign has been a bed of roses. Would he say that Prime Minister Shamir has emerged from the campaign as a man of honour?

"No, I would not. They have resorted to personal calumnies this time too, on television and in speeches, against me and against others. This was contrary to the agreement that the two parties signed.

"We, for our part, did not engage in personal calumnies. We kept our fight clean — though we certainly had plenty of opportunities, plenty of personal scandals this past month. We had good grounds for blowing those up — just as they blow things up on no grounds at all."

What scandals? He wouldn't say. But other Labour sources disclose that the top party leadership specifically banned any reference to Treasury Director-General Nisim Barukh's handsome past commissions, then-ambassador Moshe Arens' generous housekeeping allowance, and Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad's impressive business profits.

He will have "no regrets over fighting clean," Peres says, no matter how the election turns out. "Simply put, I think we were more in tune with the national mood of 1984 then they. They tried — artificially — to whip up the 1981 atmosphere again, when the ethnic issue was focal, when character assassination was a key element.

"Our polls showed us that some 95 percent of Labour voters were firmly with us again, while among Likud voters there were many doubters. That determined the tenor of our propaganda: not to please the converted, but to convince the hesitators. We wanted to focus on the real issues, and to keep the campaign as low-key as possible."

Speaking to *THE POST* early this week, Peres was confident that this approach was paying off.

Labour's own up-to-the-minute poll still showed the Alignment solidly ahead of Likud. Peres conceded that there might be some slight narrowing of the gap, but he said most of Labour's defectors were going over to its allies.

In this buoyant mood, Peres would have no truck with talks of a unity government.

"Solving the country's problems isn't just a matter of a new government, but of a new programme. If we win enough votes to carry out our programme, we will seek to set up the broadest possible coalition, including the religious parties. But Labour cannot participate in a government that does not subscribe to the main elements of its programme."

In last year's talks on a unity government, "we saw that we couldn't reach agreement with Likud. This time, Shamir will have even less room to maneuver. He'll be dependent on a strengthened Tehiya. The succession struggle inside Likud will intensify. He won't be master in his own house."

Therefore there could only be a hope of a broad government, composed of Labour and its allies, plus Weizman and some of the religious, if Labour wins enough seats to set one up. Failing that, Likud will try for a Likud-Tehiya-Agudat coalition which would be extremist, unstable, and a recipe for further upheaval.

But does he feel, as he campaigns around the country, a widespread desire for a strong Labour-Likud government, untrammelled by the rapacious little parties, and politically capable of taking tough economic decisions? Foreign policy issues, many people believe, could be put on a back burner while all efforts are directed at the economy.

"Economics and foreign policy are inseparable," replies Peres. "Two key areas of government spending which Labour wants to cut back are Lebanon and settlements in the Samaria heartland. These are political, not economic, decisions."

"We need some basic, national choices to be made. In other words, it is impossible to set up a broad-based government without decisions first on major national issues."

The peace process, for instance. Peres is hoping to revitalize it with Egypt, and extend it to Jordan. He is confident that a Labour-led government would quickly generate an atmosphere in which this could happen.

To Egypt, he would propose "that both sides withdraw their autonomy 'models,' which brought about the present stalemate, and start again from the Camp David accords. If Egyptians wished, we could negotiate 'Gaza first'."

Does he genuinely believe in the prospect of reaching agreement with Egypt on autonomy?

"Starting the negotiation afresh would bring us back to the peace as our point of departure. We would negotiate on autonomy, and perhaps we would be making progress meanwhile in a parallel negotiation with Jordan — with Egypt's blessing. Anyway, we would have ended the freeze and reopened the dialogue."

Labour is offering Jordan negotiations without preconditions — not necessarily on the basis of Camp David, to which Jordan was not a party. But is Peres not perturbed by the sense of apathy and despondency emanating from the royal palace in Amman?

"Those are not the only signals I get. I hear different reports from different people. Basically, Jordan feels it faces three problems: the Iran-Iraq war — the fundamentalist threat to an existing Arab regime deeply troubles Amman; Syria — which has the PLO as an instrument for trouble-making inside Jordan; and a sense of disappointment, justified or not, over American attitudes.

"I think they're wrong about Syria. It is not so strong that it can afford to foment war and count on Soviet support. I don't believe the Soviets want to limit themselves in this region solely to Syria."

Peres dismisses the theory that Husayn is no longer interested in the West Bank.

"The question," he says, "is who is to rule over the West Bank. If not Husayn, then 'Arafat. But if Husayn leaves the West Bankers to 'Arafat, he runs the risk of instability inside Jordan, because most of the Jordanians are Palestinians. The issue that confronts Jordan is: Who rules over whom — Amman over Nabulus? Or Nabulus over Amman?"

Or perhaps Jerusalem over Nabulus? Perhaps Husayn would prefer to leave things as they are?

"No," says Peres. "I'm not at all sure that Husayn is among those who've 'never had it so good' as under the Likud. If things carry on as they are, he will lose everything, including his position in the Arab world."

Peres disparages the Likud's claim that relations with Washington have never been better.

"They were always good," he says. "In 1974, U.S. aid increased by 270 percent. During the Likud's seven years it has risen by 12 percent — but inflation in America has been 68 percent over that period."

Yes, he concedes, the 1974 quantum leap followed the terrible 1973 war-blunder.

"But I am just stating the facts. What we need is not strategic coordination, but a coordinated strategy. The former is about how to do things together with America; the latter is about *what* things we should do. Everyone understands that there is now a pause in U.S.-Israel relations because of the elections in both countries. But after that, the real strategic problems will come to the fore. Where is the U.S. going? And where are we going? We believe the next step should be with Jordan. And when we enter negotiations with Jordan, we want to have understandings with Washington on defensible borders, on a united Jerusalem, on rejection of a Palestinian state. We believe that the time is now ripe for a new political momentum — in light of the Iran-Iraq war, and following the peace with Egypt. Otherwise the opportunity — and the peace — will be wasted.

Alignment 'Platform for Peace, Security'

TA200805 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 84 Special Supplement p 6, 7

[Alignment election advertisement, entitled: "Main Political Features of the Alignment Platform for Peace and Security" and signed "The Alignment Is the Sole Hope, The Alignment-Israel Labour Party-United Workers Party (MAPAM)-The Independents"]

[Text] A. CENTRAL GOALS

1. Renewal of the regional peace process, further entrenchment of the peace with Egypt, and putting an end to the IDF presence in Lebanon while assuring the security of the northern settlements. These are the focal political and security goals at this time.

2. The Government of Israel will initiate political steps towards a negotiated peace with her neighbours without prior conditions by any of the parties concerned. The negotiations will be on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242 and 338.

3. The State of Israel is in need of defensible borders which must be such as to enable it to defend itself efficiently and by its own means, against all threats to its security. Demilitarisation and security arrangements will be part of the peace agreements and in addition to defendable borders, not as a substitute for them. Israel will insist on defensible, recognised, permanent political borders, and will not return to the lines of June 4, 1967, which served as temptation to aggression against Israel.

B. JERUSALEM

The united city of Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty is the capital of Israel and the seat of the President of Israel, the Knesset, the Government and the Supreme Court.

The rights of all its inhabitants, irrespective of religion and nationality will be respected and upheld. The special religious status of the holy places of Islam and Christianity will be assured, and their self-administration maintained. Freedom of religious practice and of access to the holy sites will be maintained and secured. The city's municipal organisation will serve as the reflection of its unification and of the need to give expression to the national and cultural uniqueness of its Jewish and Arab residents. An Alignment government will bring about the actualisation of the Basic Law: "Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel." C. PEACE With Egypt

1. The Alignment government will call upon Egypt to work together with Israel for the development of economic, cultural and political relations between the two countries, with mutual attempts at improving relations between both and deepening of the peace between them.

2. The Government of Israel will call upon Egypt for the wholehearted renewal of diplomatic representation and ties between both countries, and to invest the peace agreement with meaning and content.

3. An Alignment government will demand that Egypt fulfill its part in the continuance of the peace process in accordance with her obligations under the Camp David agreements.

4. An Alignment government will initiate a renewal of the regional peace process which could create an important framework for increasing confidence, and for the enhancement of the peace with Egypt.

D. Renewal of The Peace Process

1. An Alignment headed government will issue a call to Jordan to join the political process without prior conditions and based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

2. The Israel Government will support the participation of accredited representatives of the Palestinian-Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, in negotiations to be conducted with the Jordanian Government, in order to enable them to participate in the determination of their own future.

3. The Israel Government will be prepared to discuss with Jordan and the Palestinian representatives of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza interim arrangements as a step on the road to a peace agreement. The fundamental principles and conditions of the interim period will be worked out in negotiations based on the Camp David agreements, or on other programmes agreed upon by both sides.

4. The Government of Israel will base itself on the fundamental stand of the Alignment to wit, that the PLO and any other organisation basing itself on the Palestinian Covenant which denies the right of existence to the State of Israel, and the national character of the Jewish people, or organisations resorting to terror methods — that none of these may be partners to negotiations.

5. An Alignment government will be prepared, as in the past, to allow for contacts with Palestinian individuals and bodies who recognise the State of Israel and negate terror.

E. Principles for a Permanent Solution in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza

1. The Alignment is desirous of conlcuding a peace agreement with Jordan which will bridge the need for Israel's security within defensible borders, and the realisation that Israel must be maintained as a state with a clearcut Jewish majority and a democratic society. In order to bring these aims to fruition, and in recognition of the need to assist in a political solution to the Palestinian question, the Alignment will be prepared for an agreement based on territorial compromise.

2. The Israel Government will insist that when peace is attained, assurance will be given that the security deployment of the IDF and the settlement areas in the Jordan Valley, including the northwestern sector of the Dead Sea, the 'Ezyon Bloc, the Jerusalem surroundings and the southern portion of the Gaza Strip — will all be included in Israel's area of sovereignty. All interim or intermediate arrangements leading to a peace agreement, will provide for the continuance of Israeli control of these security and settlement areas, with assurance provided for the status and continued development of Jewish settlement therein.

3. The Palestinian question in all its aspects is resolvable in a Jordanian-Palestinian framework. The Jordanian-Palestinian state will cover the Jordan region, most of whose inhabitants are Palestinians, and densely populated Arab areas in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, to be vacated by the IDF once peace is established.

4. Israel opposes the establishment of yet another Palestinian state in the area between Israel and Jordan, a state which would only perpetuate the conflict, and serve as a focal point for hostility and flaring temperaments, thereby endangering the peace for Israel and for the region as a whole.

5. The Jordan River is Israel's eastern border, and no foreign army will be allowed to cross the Jordan River westward. The areas to be vacated by the Israel Defence Forces to the West of the Jordan River, will be demilitarised, but in addition to demilitarisation, Israel will insist on security arrangements which it deems vital to its interests.

6. The Alignment refuses to accept the "Not a Single Inch" policy of the Likud, a policy which frustrates any possibility of future peace, and may turn Israel, with its present clearcut Jewish majority into a bi-national state. This policy is a denial of Israel's Zionist and democratic character, and may adversely affect its internal strength.

7. The Alignment's position is that the maintenance of a democratic society in Israel, based on equal rights for all its citizens is incompatible with the imposition of permanent rule over the Arab-Palestinian inhabitants in all the areas of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

8. The Alignment government will act firmly and decisively to uproot all signs of violation of the rule of law, and denial of governmental sovereignty as evidenced in the episode of the Jewish terror organisation.

Such episodes, which run counter to all concepts of Jewish and human morality, have flourished in the soil of a policy of total annexation, national-mystical ideology, and the rejection of any compromise solution.

F. SETTLEMENT AND PERMANENT BORDERS

1. Settlement in the Jordan Valley (including the north-western portion of the Dead Sea) and in the 'Etzyon Bloc, in the areas surrounding Jerusalem and the southern portion of the Gaza Strip and the Golan — based on strategic security considerations and in close coordination with the IDF — is vital to the security of the state. Such settlement, like the entire complex of Zionist settlement effort, constitutes an educational, social and pioneering value, in addition to its significance in the political struggle for the determination of peace frontiers.

2. An Alignment-led government will not settle the densely populated Arab areas in the heart of Judaea and Samaria, areas not meant to be included within the frmaework of Israeli sovereignty.

3. In the course of peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan, Israel will insist that in every agreed upon sovereignty arrangement, no Jewish settlements will be uprooted; the settlements will be allowed to remain intact, with the well-being and security of their inhabitants to be assured.

4. An Alignment-led government will act determinedly against any violation of its decisions and those of the Knesset in the sphere of settlement.

G. POLICY in JUDAEA, SAMARIA and GAZA

1. Israel will maintain full authority throughout all of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza as long as no peace agreement is concluded, or an interim peace arrangement is arrived at.

2. Israel will operate in these areas with respect for the rights of their inhabitants, and with concern for their welfare and security. An Alignment government will ensure to the full the upholding of individual rights, the maintenance of law and order in these areas, and the equality of all the inhabitants before the law. Appropriate supervisory measures will ensure the implementation of this policy.

3. Israel will maintain internal order and prevent all political and military subversion by the PLO and other hostile groupings. Israel will act against terror and sabotage foci aimed at undermining the peace and daily routine of life in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza within the borders of Israel.

4. In the continuing situation of no peace or political agreements on the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, the Government of Israel will transfer as many rights and spheres of responsibility as possible in civilian frameworks, to local authorities and civilian bodies in these areas — all based on the approach that Israel must concentrate on assuring internal security and preventing acts of terror.

5. An Alignment government will encourage continuing dialogue and close ties with those Palestinian individuals and bodies in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza who are opposed to terror, and who recognise Israel and the need to reach a political accommodation with her.

6. The Alignment government will assert its full authority against the recurrence of violation of the law, and against the use of terror and violence by extremist Jews.

H. Northern Border

a. Lebanon

1. The Alignment-led government will work toward a peace agreement with Lebanon in accordance with the existing border between the two countries.

2. The fundamental position of the Alignment has been and continues to be that security along the northern border, and the welfare of settlements and inhabitants in this region, are the sole goal of Israel in determining its moves vis-a-vis Lebanon.

3. The Alignment maintains that the protracted IDF stay in Lebanon, without any initiative on Israel's part for a speedy ensurance of the security arrangements and the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon — are injurious to the army, to security and to the country.

4. A government led by the Alignment will work toward the entrenchment, within a short, clearly defined period of time, of defence arrangements which will ensure security along the northern border and of the settlements, enabling the IDF to leave Lebanon. These arrangements must prevent the entrenchment of terrorists in South Lebanon, and the establishment of an infrastructure for threatening the north of Israel.

5. These arrangements necessitate a security strip in South Lebanon, to be under the rule and supervision of local forces, strengthened and backed by the Israeli military. Israel will work toward an agreement whereby an international force will be based in the security zone and cooperate with other security factors in the area.

6. Israel will continue to maintain freedom of air flights and sea navigation in the Lebanese security zone, will ensure the maintenance and efficacy of the security arrangements in South Lebanon, and maintain the right of doing battle against the terrorists even after the IDF has withdrawn from Lebanese soil.

b. Syria

1. An Alignment government will work toward peace negotiations with Syria without prior conditions.

2. The Israel Government and the IDF must maintain vigilance against the Syrian military buildup, and the threats of war coming from that quarter.

3. Israel will strive toward understanding and dialogue with Syria, even prior to peace negotiations, in order to avoid an escalation of tensions on both sides.

I. The IDF

1. An Alignment-led government will take the necessary measures to maintain the IDF's policy of deterrence and victory vis-a-vis any and all military threats.

2. The IDF will undergo constant buildup in order to defend the country and its citizens, and to ensure its capability to repulse all military assaults, whether on the part of any one Arab state or a combination of states.

The upsurge in the regional arms race obligates Israel to persevere in the strengthening of its military might in order to preserve the qualitative edge of the IDF in relation to that of the confrontation states.

2. The IDF, is a people's army, subject to the nation's democratic institutions; it is based on compulsory service in the regular army and reserves, and strives to inculcate a volunteering spirit in officers and the ranks. The Alignment opposes all signs of refusal to serve in the army or to fulfill other service obligations, and will continue the policy of inculcating a volunteering attitude as regards the overall defence framework.

3. The policy of the Alignment government will rest on the fundamental approach that the IDF — as defence army — will be activated by the duly elected civilian authority only for the purpose of defending the state, to assure its continued existence and to prevent any harm to its security and the welfare of its citizenry.

4. The IDF will continue to abide by its policy of purity of arms in all its operations, and continue to ensure its high level of fighting morality; educational and disciplinary measures will be adopted to ensure this fundamental tenet in the IDF's approach and operations.

5. An Alignment-led government will grant high priority to self-reliance on defence related research and development, and in the expansion of local production of modern, sophisticated arms and military equipment.

6. The Alignment government will work toward stressing the readiness of officers and those with professional and technico-professional backgrounds to continue their post-regular army service, and will strive to improve service conditions and remuneration.

Gallup Poll Gives 14 Percent Lead to Alignment

TA200810 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Gallup public opinion poll]

[Text] Alignment — 42 percent; Likud — 28 percent; Tehiya — 5 to 6 percent; Yahad — 3 percent; Shinuy — 3 percent; Citizens Rights Movement — 3 percent; religious parties — 4 to 5 percent; Ometz — 1 percent; undecided — 10 percent.

Four days before the elections, the number of undecided has dropped from 20 percent last week to 10 percent. This emerged from an exclusive poll carried out by Gallup and commissioned by *HADASHOT*. The telephone poll comprised a sample of 660 people who were asked to answer the following question: Were elections held today, which party would you vote for? The poll reflects the opinion of telephone-owners only and does not represent the Arab and rural populations, settlers, and IDF soldiers. In this type of poll the statistical margin of error is 2 to 4 percent.

The poll reflects two main trends: a clear victory to the Alignemnt and a large gap between it and the Likud. According to Gallup Institute Director Ya'aqov Levi, a 14 percent gap between the two large parties is too wide and difficult to close in the few days remaining until the elections.

Poll Shows Alignment Leading by 12 Knesset Seats

TA200800 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Dahaf public opinion poll]

[Text] Five days before the elections, the Alignment's lead over the Likud is 12 Knesset seats, compared with 9 last week. However, the big parties are tending to lose support — this is more noticeable regarding the Likud than the Alignment — in favor of the small parties. The number of "floating votes" has decreased in the course of this week from 15 to 11 percent.

These are the findings of a public opinion poll commissioned by *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, conducted on Wednesday, 18 July, comprising 1,030 people constituting a representative sample of the Jewish population. The interviews were individual and conducted in the homes of those polled.

The question posed was: Were elections held today, which party would you vote for? (The results are quoted in Knesset seats; the results of the poll held last week are given in brackets.)

Following are the results: Alignment — 49 (50); Likud — 37 (41); National Religious Party — 4 to 5 (4 to 5); Agudat Yisra'el and Sephardi Torah Guardians — 4 to 5 (4 to 5); Morasha — 1 to 2 (2); TAMI — 1 to 2 (1 to 2); Yahad — 3 to 4 (3 to 4); Shinuy — 2 to 3 (2); Citizens Rights Movement — 2 (1 to 2); Lova Eli'av — 1 (1); Ometz — 1 to 2 (1); Tehiya — 6 to 7 (5); HADASH and the Progressive List for Peace — 5 (4).

Notes:

— The pollsters reiterate that the margin of error in this type of poll is approximately 3 percent. Therefore, this may be an effective means of checking the rate of support for the big parties, but may be less effective in checking the support for the small parties, for whom an error of one Knesset seat might be fateful;

— The number of undecided has dropped in the course of last week from 15 to 11 percent;

— The tendency of the small parties to gather strength at the expense of the big parties has grown during this week. In the last poll, the Alignment and the Likud together scored 91 Knesset seats, while they only received 86 seats this week. During the same period, the small parties increased their strength from 29 to 34 Knesset seats;

— These findings show that in addition to the current parties, Ometz, the Sephardi Torah Guardinas, Morasha, and Lova Eli'av will also be represented in the 11th Knesset.

The political significance:

These data confirm the conclusion which could also have been drawn from last week's poll: That under these conditions, the Alignment will be hard put to form a coalition with its pre-agreed partners and will depend on the votes of HADASH and the Progressive List for Peace, as well as other parties such as Yahad and/or TAMI. On the other hand, under the same conditions, the Likud will need the support of seven additional parties to form a coalition based on a minuscule majority of 60 to 61 seats.

U.S. Said To Hope for Alignment Victory

TA201000 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jul 84 p 45

[Washington correspondent 'Oded Granot Commentary: "Reagan Is Waiting For Peres"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has invested great efforts to make sure that nobody says that Washington is meddling in Israeli politics or that it prefers one Israeli party over another. Secretary of State George Shultz topped it all when he found the time to meet Yitzhaq Rabin one day and Moshe Arens the next day for the sake of "balance."

One of those attending the meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the Israeli defense minister thought that a bizarre atmosphere prevailed in the room. "I'll bet you that all the participants were deep down wondering whether this would be the last time they met in their official capacities," the man said. According to him, Shultz told Arens: "We are watching the election campaign in Israel very closely but our lips are sealed."

The Americans also had a problem with the "strategic talks." As long as the sides were examining war scenarios behind closed doors, no harm was done. However, joint maneuvers are a different ballgame altogether. Washington realized that a joint exercise to evacuate U.S. wounded soldiers to hospitals in Israel could very well be used in the Likud's election campaign as vivid evidence regarding relations between the two countries "which have never been better." On the other hand, the Americans also realized that changing the schedule and postponing the maneuver until after the elections in Israel would provoke a great furor and be counterproductive. Ultimately, the maneuver was carried out. The Americans kept their mouths shut about it and Arens apologized to Shultz for the leaked report in Israel.

What the administration took pains not to utter in public, however, was being heard privately, which eventually found its way to the media. Newspapers wrote that the White House is hoping for an Alignment victory. Its main motive is the way the Reagan administration perceives progress toward solving the dispute in our region. Administration officials, National Security Council staff and members of the U.S. State Department's Middle East desk argue that only an Alignment rise to power in Israel will help "revive" the "Reagan plan" of September 1982.

This plan, which rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state but also contains the principle of a territorial compromise, has never been abondoned by the Reagan administration, not even after it was rejected by the Israeli Government. The White House still regards this plan as the best plan — albeit not the only one — to promote peace in the Middle East, and it is its assessment that a new Israeli government headed by the Alignment would be a partner to political moves in this direction. Still, progress based on the "Reagan plan" may be hindered by the Jordanians. As recently as in the last few weeks, the Americans have been sending "feelers" to King Husayn regarding his willingness to enter negotiations with a new Israeli government (with U.S. mediation) based on the principle of territorial compromise. Husayn told the U.S. Administration approximately the same things he has been saying in public: full peace in exchange for a full withdrawal but no partial peace in exchange for a partial withdrawal.

Knowing that an Alignment-led government will also not agree to a full withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria, the Reagan administration is currently not entertaining any illusions about a speedy promotion of peace in negotiations with Jordan. However, as said, it has not altogether given up hope. Although the "Jordanian option" is not yet in their pocket, U.S. Administration officials entertain the notion that an Alignment-led government may be more forthcoming in reaching an agreement quickly with the Syrian-supported Lebanese government regarding an IDF pullout from southern Lebanon.

Damascus in the last few weeks has been signalling the United States that it is interested in U.S. mediation between Israel and Lebanon on the establishment of "security arrangements" in southern Lebanon which would facilitate an IDF withdrawal. A similar appeal to the United States to contribute its "good services" regarding an IDF withdrawal was also made by the Lebanese Government.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Robert Pelletreau, who recently returned from a tour of the Middle East, heard from the Syrian foreign minister that the Syrians are prepared to give the Lebanese Government the "green light" to sign military arrangements with Israel in southern Lebanon on the condition that "Lebanese sovereignty is not affected" and that the negotiations are conducted through the United States rather than through direct contacts between Israel and Lebanon.

The United States informed Israel about these "signals" and about its reply to the Lebanese Government to the effect that Israel insists on direct negotiations regarding an IDF pullout.

The Americans also told the Lebanese that they do not intend to exert pressure on Israel to agree to hold indirect negotiations on an IDF pullout. In private talks, however, administration officials say that if a new government is established in Israel which would seek to accelerate the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon and would ask the United States to mediate between it and Lebanon, it is very unlikely that Washington would categorically reject this request. U.S. mediation in such negotiations may not only strengthen the U.S. position but also expand its communication channels with Damascus.

The wishful thinking of White House officials to see the Alignment rising to power in Israel may in part also stem from the fear that a new government headed by the Likud would expand its settlement efforts in Judaea and Samaria and would ultimately lead to an annexation of the territories to Israel.

Such a state of affairs would force the U.S. Administration into a head-on confrontation with Israel.

Still, the wishes of U.S. officials to see a change of power in Israel are not expressed officially. Along with the Israeli Government, the Reagan administration now wants and must highlight as much as possible the close relations between the two countries. This issue will be further underscored in the 3 months left until the presidential elections in the United States.

Therefore, any government formed in Israel after the elections will enjoy at least another 3-month "honeymoon" in relations with the United States.

A joint Israeli-U.S. military maneuver — which will apparently take place during that period — after the Israeli elections, will this time be exploited by the U.S. Administration to tell Jewish voters in the presidential elections that "relations between Israel and the United States have never been better."

Their relations will have to pass their test after 6 November and not before.

U.S. May Move Embassy Before November Elections

TA200727 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Jul 84 Weekend Supplement p 17

[Arye Tzimuqi report]

[Text] "Next October will be a month of pleasant surprises for Israel," U.S. administration officials have been promising their Israeli friends these days. The reason is clear: By then, only one month will be left until the U.S. presidential elections in November and in the context of his fight to win the Jewish vote, President Reagan will try to hand out what we Israelis have come to know as "election gifts."

What is it all about? Knowledgeable sources in Washington say that Reagan plans "to do good by Israel" in two fields:

— The political field: The administration may agree to support a draft resolution in Congress calling for the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem;

— The economic field: The administration has hinted that it will be willing to allocate to Israel a one-time generous amount of aid to help it implement a daring economic plan to solve the difficulties plaguing the Israeli economy. In this context, it may very well be that the agreement on the establishment of a free trade zone between the two countries will be signed in October.

Incidentally, referring to the latter, it must be noted that the Americans believe that had Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat been more sensitive and patient instead of rushing to announce that the agreement would be signed "as early as September," he would not have experienced the unpleasantness he "earned" following his announcement. Nevertheless, the fact that certain progress has been made in the talks on the establishment of a free trade zone has not been denied.

It is clear that the combination of two election campaigns, in Israel and in the United States, will create a situation within 1 to 2 months — after the results of the elections are clear and thenew government has been established — where the latter will enjoy very close cooperation on the part of Washington. This cooperation will probably benefit Israel and will also not hurt President Reagan in his struggle against the Democratic candidate, Walter Mondale.

Beirut Office Will Not Close Before Election

TA200826 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Jul 84 pp 2, 3

[Ilan Kfir report]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will not order the evacuation of the Israeli representation in Beirut before election day next Monday, despite growing Lebanese pressure on Israel to pull out its staff by then.

The senior political-security level held consultations in Jerusalem yesterday over the developments in Lebanon. Jerusalem believes that the Lebanese Government gave in to Syrian pressure and decided to carry out its threat to evacuate its liaison men and the Lebanese forces guarding the vicinity of the representation at Ad-Dubbiyah. The political level in Jerusalem intends to evacuate the representation in Beirut, but not before election day. Israel's political efforts to reverse the Lebanese Government's decision have been to no avail.

In the context of these efforts, Israel has warned Lebanon against political difficulties in everything pertaining to relations between the two countries in southern Lebanon. Jerusalem has made it plain to Beirut that the representation at Ad-Dubiyyah is the only communication channel between Israel and the Lebanese Government, and that no direct negotiations whatsoever between the two sides will be held in its absence.

The representatives of the Christian Phalangist forces in Lebanon proposed that Israel hand over responsibility for the safety of its staff to their men. The Phalangists propose that Israel maintain an office in the Christian part of Beirut similar to the one it operated prior to the Peace for Galilee operation.

Jerusalem has not yet decided whether to establish another Israeli stronghold in the Christian part of the city in lieu of the representation. The Christian forces maintain a liaison office in Jerusalem.

Kimche on African Countries Resuming Relations

TA200819 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt] "The conditions are ripe in several African countries for resuming full diplomatic relations with Israel," Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche observed yesterday. "It is a matter of months," Kimche stated at a luncheon given in honor of the new ambassador of Malawi to Israel, McLean Wanja Machinjili.

Uruguayan President To Visit in August

TA200520 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The president of Uruguay is to pay an official visit to Israel at the end of August. The Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in Jerusalem yesterday.

Lieutenant General Gregorio Alvarez is to be accompanied by his wife and by Uruguayan Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Alberto Maeso.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Italy's General Cappuzzo

AU200833 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] (ANSA) Tripoli, July 20 — The Italian chief-of- staff, General Umberto Cappuzzo, on an official visit to Libya since Monday, has met with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, it was learned here.

MAURITANIA

Soviet Ambassador Discusses Cooperation With Minister

AB191843 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Fisheries and Maritime Economy Minister Captain Mohamed Lemine Ould N'diayane today received the Soviet ambassador to Mauritania. Their discussions centered around bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishing and ways of strengthening it.

MOROCCO

Envoy Arrives With Al-Qadhdhafi Message for King

LD102037 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy arrived in Morocco today with a verbal message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for His Majesty King Hassan II. The Libyan official made the following statement to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] I have the pleasure of returning to brotherly Morocco to meet His Majesty King Hassan II to convey to him a message from his brother, the revolution's leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, pertaining to relations between the two countries and their development in a way that will serve the objectives of the Arab nation, namely, unity and liberation. [end recording]

SUDAN

Reportage on Visit of Reagan Envoy Vernon Walters

Meets Central Bank Governor

JN191600 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA) — Sudanese Central Bank Governor Faruq Ibrahim al-Maqbul this morning received Vernon Walters, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's personal envoy.

During the meeting, they discussed economic relations between Sudan and the United States, the means of strengthening these relations, and what the U.S. authorities can do to support Sudan's economic efforts by exploiting its huge natural resources anddealing with its temporary problems. The governor explained Sudan's economic program and the efforts exerted to improve it. This is in addition to Sudan's economic and development achievements.

The U.S. ambassador and the USAID director in Khartoum attended the meeting.

Confers With Numayri Assistant

JN191802 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jul (SUNA) — The president's assistant for foreign affairs, Dr. 'Abdallah at-Turabi, received here today the U.S. President's special envoy, Vernon Walters. Following the meetings At-Turabi, announced that the meeting discussed the international political developments in addition to reviewing bilateral relations. On the other hand Walters announced that he held fruitful talks with President Numayri and the Sudanese senior officials focusing on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. Walters explained that he would present a report on these talks to the U.S. Government the matter which will lead to the consolidation and promotion of relations between the two countries. Vernon Walters arrived here last Tuesday.

Makes Departure Statement

JN201024 Khartoum SUNA in English 0920 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Jul (SUNA) — The United States President's envoy, Vernon Walters, left yesterday ending a two-day visit during which he handed President Numayri a message from President Reagan and met with the first vice-president and a number of senior government officials.

Before his departure, Walters told pressmen the talks he held here were fruitful. He said they tackled regional and economic problems. He described Sudanese-American relations as excellent.

TUNISIA

Caid Essebsi Receives Message From Iranian Counterpart

LD192317 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi today received the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran who presented a letter from the Iranian minister of foreign affairs. The meeting between Beji Caid Essebsi and the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Tunis focused on the situation in the Middle East and Iranian-Tunisian relations.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Petrov Tours Eritrean Naval Base

EA192013 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Comrade Marhsal Petrov, CPSU Central Committee member, Supreme Soviet member, deputy defense minister, and hero of the Soviet Union, held talks this morning with Comrade Commander Tesfaye Berhanu, navy commander in chief and candidate member of the COPWE Central Committee, on the general situation of the Ethiopian Navy. Present during the talks held at the meeting hall in Massawa naval port were Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] Standing Committee member, defense minister, and COPWE Executive Committee member; Comrade Major General Mered Negussie, chief administrator of Eritrea Region, (?commander) of the Second Revolutionary Army,and COPWE Central Committee Member; Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Shewarega Bihonegn, head of the Political Department of the Second Revolutionary Army and candidate member of the COPWE Central Committee; Comrade Captain Getachew Seyum, (?commander) of Massawa Naval Base; and members of the delegation led by Comrade Marshal V.I. Petrov. On arrival at Massawa Naval Base, Comrade Marshal Petrov and Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan were welcomed by Comrade Commander Tesfaye Berhanu, given an honorary salute, and inspected the guard of honor. They later toured and inspected the various sectors and classes of Massawa Naval Base and ships, during which they were briefed.

In another development, during yesterday's evening program at the Asmara Palace, Comrade Major General Mered Negussie presented Comrade Marshal Petrov with various souvenirs through Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan. For his part, Comrade Marshal Petrov Presented Major General Mered Negussie with gifts. Present during the ceremony were Comrade Tefera Wonde, COPWE Central Committee member and first secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia of the Eritrea region.

SOMALIA

Mogadishu Cites Oppression Against Ethiopian Muslims

EA191836 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Abyssinian aircraft are reported to have attacked areas in (Awahan) and (Klisari) districts both in Harerge region, where they massacred many innocent people including children, women, and old people. This has been disclosed by reports we have received from informed eye witnesses. The reports add that the barbaric attack by the murderous Abyssinian regime, in which it massacred civilians, is part of the confusion inherent in the Addis Ababa regime which is now engaged in a campaign to eradicate Islam.

The Abyssinian militia have also imprisoned more than 2,000 people made up of religious teachers and others who believe in Islam. The report adds that religious teachers and their disciples, totalling more than 76 people, have arrived in the Somali Democratic Republic's Bokol region after fleeing Abyssinian oppression.

The fleeing religious leaders and their disciples told SONNA [Somali News Agency] reporters that they were forced to flee from their homes in Obora, Gara Muleta, and (Ataba Tafare) towns because they could not stand the massacres, oppression, and pillage unleashed on them by the Addis Ababa terror regime led by Mengistu Haile Mariam. The religious leaders added that the regime has outlawed praying and preaching in mosques. The barbaric regime headed by the unbelieving Mengistu has also banned teaching the holy Koran and religious principles to Muslim children. The religious leaders also said that since the beginning of this conspiracy against the Muslim community in the colonized territories over 1,500 renowned religious leaders and their disciples have either been massacred or made to languish in the torture chambers of the savage Addis Ababa regime.

On the current plight of the Abyssinian people, the religious leaders said the myopic regime has forced farmers and others in the country's productive sectors into its militia forces to oppress and persecute the people colonized by the Addis Ababa regime led by murderer Mengistu.

Radio Halgan Report DFSS Military Successes

EA192253 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Summary] On 15 July, units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], attacked a base of the loyalist Barre forces at Gellinsoor in Cadaadoo district in Ghel Gudut region. The DFSS fighters killed 2 soldiers, wounded 10 others, and destroyed a very large quantity of military hardware. On 11 July, units of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia attacked a military base of loyalist troops of Barre at (Dabad) village, in Degmada Cabuud Waaq, Ghel Gudut region, killing two soldiers and wounding three others. The DFSS fighters also destroyed military hardware and several vehicles.

Radio Halgan Cites DFSS on Army Defections

EA192259 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from the General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces say that 34 people, most of them members of the Mogadishu regime's Armed Forces, have defected to the DFSS. The defectors, who have joined the armed struggle to hasten the toppling of the moribund regime of General Mohamed Siad Barre, was led by Sergeant Siad Dore of the 4th Division of the loyalist Barre troops and included Sergeant Ahmad Elmi 'Ali from the 11th Division of the loyalist Barre troops. The defectors were stationed in Degmada Cabuud Waaq, Ghel Gudut region.

BURUNDI

DPRK Vice President Visits, To Attend Uprona Congress

Pak, Mworoha Speak at Dinner

EA192254 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, at the Hotel Meridien, Uprona [Unity for National Progress] Secretary General Emile Mworoha, hosted a dinner in honor of DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol. Those present included Uprona Central Committee members, cabinet ministers, government officials, and Bujumbura constituency representatives. In his speech, the Uprona secretary general warmly welcomed the Korean guest and his delegation to our country. Please listen to the party secretary general, Emile Mworoha.

[Begin Mworoha recording] Mr Vice President, I would like on this occasion to present to you my most sincere thanks for having accepted Uprona's invitation to attend the second Uprona congress and the inauguration of the party's new congress palace, a remarkable piece of work and an expression of Korean-Burundi cooperation. The second Uprona national congress, which starts in 1 week's time and to which you have accepted an invitation, lends a particular glamor to this common work achieved together. [end recording]

The DPRK vice president replied: [Begin recording in Korean with superimposed French translation] We hope that your second party congress, which will be held with the expectation of the Burundi people, will assess the Burundi people's excellent achievements in the struggle for building a new united and prosperous society, and will open up a brighter future for your party and people.

I think that this visit by our party delegation will contribute to strengthening the friendly relations existing between the parties and peoples of our two countries. Our party and people will do their best to further develop friendly relations between our two parties and peoples, a friendship initiated personally by great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, distinguished leader of the Burundi people. [end recording]

During his stay in Burundi, the DPRK vice president will hold talks with Burundi officials. He will be received by the president of the Republic, Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, and hold talks with Uprona Secretary General Emile Mworoha. He will also visit development projects in some regions of the country, particularly the (Nyamabere) project.

Meets With Bagaza

EA192301 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The president of the Republic, His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, hosted a luncheon today at the Palais Du Premier Novembre in honor of His Excellency the DPRK vice president, Comrade Pak Song-chol, who is on an official visit to our country from 18-27 July within the framework of the second Uprona [Unity for National Progress] national congress.

It should be noted that on this occasion he delivered to the president of the Republic a personal message from His Excellency, Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

CHAD

Bardai Radio Attacks Ndjamena Stance on Talks

AB191240 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Summary] Up till now, no date has been fixed for the national reconciliation conference to be held in Brazzaville. The so-called legal government in Ndjamena has made many proposals concerning this conference. But what is behind the extremist and arrogant proposals of the anti-national forces and the regime of renegades? "The least we can say is that the Ndjamena government's position is not a new one in view of the Addis Ababa precedent."

"In order to refresh people's memories, we wish to recall that many constructive proposals had been made to the conditioned Ndjamena delegation and these proposals are contained in the communique published on 12 January by the chairman of the OAU. They concern the form of organization of the conference:

"1: The two parties will not have any flag at the negotiations to avoid useless controversies and ensure the greatest chance of success for the national reconciliation process;

"2: At the opening of the conference, the OAU flag will be placed in front of each delegation. It is agreed that this flag symbolizes the unity of the African peoples;

"3: Before the beginning of the negotiations, the Chadian flag will be placed in the middle of the table around which the two delegations will seat."

The Ndjamena delegation rejected all these proposals. "The OAU chairman's communique stressed that it is regrettable that the Ndjamena delegation, which should have demonstrated magnanimity and good will in order to ensure the start of constructive discussions, reduced to nothing the many months of gigantic efforts aimed at ensuring the national reconciliation of the Chadians and thus compromised the chances of success of the conference." "One can only regret the Ndjamena authorities' refusal to meet with the opposing party by insisting on marginal and protocol issues. Since the failure of the Addis Ababa meeting

owing to such banal and selfish reasons as well as to the arrogance and megalomania of the leader of the Ndjamena clique, the situation seems to be deadlocked despite the renewed diplomatic efforts being made in Brazzaville, Lagos, and elsewhere.

"Definitely, we can say that what the Ndjamena group wants is the outright political surrender of the Transitional National Union Government at the negotiations during which it should go down on its knees." Contrary to this mistaken way of seeing things, we believe that negotiations between warring parties should be held between equals.

GABON

Zairian Envoy Cited on Black African League

AB191626 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The recent suggestion by Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko for the creation of a League of Black African States south of the Sahara has become the latest bombshell. The Zairian marshal's proposal continues to arouse reactions as was the case with Senegal which was followed by Algeria, a Senegalese opposition party, and Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League who, no doubt in response to the Zairian president's proposal, appealed for Arab-African solidarity.

To shed more light on the Zairian proposal, we have the following statement from His Excellency Bomina N'Soni Longange, the Zairian ambassador to Gabon:

[Begin Longange recording] The idea of the creation of a League of Black African states does not in any way mean opposition to or hostility against the Arab world. Zaire is convinced of the need to ensure strong solidarity among all Third World states and particularly between the Arab-Berber people and the black African people who are united by numerous common interests and who are facing the same challenges. However, an approach that takes into account the specific character of each group as is already the case within the Arab League is not opposed to the necessary Arab-African solidarity for which Zaire continues to work.

The discussion of specifically Arab problems going on within the League does not in any way disturb the black Africans and is not opposed to the OAU as a continental organization. The League of Black African States would work in accordance with the same principles of juxtaposition of all the African states belonging to the OAU which, besides, should be saved at all costs.

The founding chairman [of the MPR] and president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, agrees that everybody should belong to the OAU but since some people belong to the Arab League, why should the others not create their own league? The only correct attitude for the black Africans is to create their own framework for exchanges of ideas, not because they are opposed to the Arab League but in order to safeguard their cohesion — as the Arabs have been doing — by bringing their common sensitivity into play. That is the true context in which the statement of the founding chairman and president of the Republic of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, should be placed. Any other interpretation such as those made by certain news media cannot be but mistaken. [end recording]

GHANA

Official Speaks at Week of Solidarity With Nicaragua

AB192115 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The people of Nicaragua have begun celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. The revolution finally toppled the Somoza dictatorship which had ruled the country for decades. The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has flown to Nicaragua to attend the celebrations.

Meanwhile, under the sponsorship of the TUC [Trade Union Congress], Ghana is observing a week of solidarity with Nicaragua to coincide with the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. Speaking to a solidarity meeting in Accra yesterday, the undersecretary for information, Kofi Kwakye, said Ghanaians are expressing their solidarity because the Nicaragua revolution, like Ghana's 31 December revolution, is an attempt to solve problems by new methods. He said it is a bold attempt to tackle the problems of underdevelopment which so drastically affect the lives of the broad masses of the people.

Mr Kwakye said the Nicaragua revolution is an approach which will (?rid) them of the manifestly inadequate strategies which the ruling classes in most of the developing countries still cling to. These strategies are guarantees to safeguard their own positions and to yield nothing but the barest minimum of political power and material benefits to the majority of the people. He declared: When we express solidarity we are asserting with the courageous and determined people of Nicaragua and Central America, our support for their efforts to build their processes, and to solve their problems in their own ways without threatening the sovereignty of any other people or compromising their dignified and unshakeable principles.

NIGERIA

Buhari Deplores 'Politicization' of Olympics

AB200710 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Nigeria has deplored the present politicization of Olympic Games. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, affirmed the country's stand in a message to the members of the Nigerian contingent to the Los Angeles Olympics on the eve of their departure.

In the message, read by the minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, Gen Buhari emphasized that international sporting competetions were meant to bring men and women together regardless of differences in race, color, creed, and political persuasions. The head of state recalled that the Olympics in Moscow 4 years ago faced a similar situation, and remarked that a careful examination of those boycotts would reveal that they were for reasons other than sports.

Gen Buhari said that Nigeria's position on the matter was clear, stressing that her policy was one of nonalignment. He wished members of the contingent good luck, a safe journey, a happy stay, and a safe return home.

Buhari Cited On Internal African Problems

AB191758 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, has restated Nigeria's preparedness to assist African countries in solving their internal problems. Gen Buhari, who stated this today at Dodan Barracks while receiving a special message from President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde Islands, remarked that Nigeria firmly believes in solving problems under the auspices of the OAU. The head of state added that Nigeria was not in a position to take a one-sided stand on the Western Sahara issue since her effectiveness on the OAU Implementations Committee depended on the confidence the two parties involved in the dispute had in the country. Gen Buhari expressed the hope that the OAU would convene a meeting of the committee before its next summit.

On relations between Nigeria and Cape Verde, the head of state said Nigeria was aware of the drought that affected the Sahelian zone and would render every possible assistance. The Cape Verde foreign minister, Major Silvino Manuel da Luz, who delivered the message, had earlier said his country wanted Nigeria to use itsposition to preserve unity and cohesion in the OAU.

Lagos Calls for Return of Wanted British Pilots

AB192024 Lagos International Service in English
1430 GMT 19 Jul 84

["Viewpoint" program]

[Text] One of the outstanding demands made by Nigeria to Britain is the surrender of the two British pilots who illegally removed an aircraft from Lagos airport last May. "Viewpoint" contends that the continued silence of the Thatcher administration on this demand is yet another evidence of British hypocrisy and double standards.

On the 19th of last May, two British pilots illegally flew an aircraft grounded on the orders of the Nigerian Government out of Murtala Muhammad Airport in Lagos. By this act the two Britons committed two offenses: theft and violation of Nigeria's airport security regulations. These are crimes which, were they to have been committed in the United Kingdom by foreigners, would have been regarded as sacrilege. But because the criminals are Britons and the offense was committed in Nigeria, the much flaunted British sense of justice was not affronted. Instead Britain has sought to cover up the act of illegality. Fortunately, the British pilots did not succeed in their criminal mission in Nigeria. Nigerian security agents caught up with them in Abidjan where they stopped to refill the stolen aircraft. The plane was recovered and returned to Lagos while the pilots escaped to Britain with the assistance of the British ambassador to Ivory Coast.

The Nigerian Government has officially demanded that the pilots be handed over to face charges in connection with their illegal removal of the jet and violation of Nigeria's airport security laws. More than 1 week after the request, the British Government is yet to respond. It is instructive that while the British Government and mass media were eager to risk a diplomatic rupture with Nigeria over the Umaru Dikko affair, which the Nigerian Government has no hand in, they have deliberately played down the act of illegallity played out in Nigeria by the two British pilots and rather than positively responding to Nigerian request that the pilots be returned to Lagos for their offenses, the British Government prefers to be exploring diplomatic channels to recover the aircraft reportedly belonging to a British firm, when there is a so-called British sense of justice.

In contrast to [words indistinct] (?diplomatic) row precipitated by Britain over the Dikko affair, the Nigerian Government has pursued the case of the stolen jet with absolute [word indistinct]. It has made no fuss about the matter despite strong evidence of complicity by the British diplomatic missions in Lagos and Abidjan in the criminal act of the two British pilots. All Nigeria has asked for is that the pilots be returned to Lagos to face trial for their crime. There is no valid reason why the Thatcher administration should decline to send the two offending pilots back to Nigeria to face justice. After all, Britain lays claim to unwavering devotion to justice. Continued silence from London over the demand by Nigeria only serves to give credence to the widely-held notion of British hypocrisy and double standards.

'Unjustifiable' Expulsion of Diplomats No Surprise

AB140820 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Commentary by Alex Ekenyawo]

[Text] The expulsion of two Nigerian diplomats from London and the reciprocal matching order given to two British high commission officials of equal rank, have brought to the climax the 8 days of diplomatic crossfire between Nigeria and Britain over the attempted kidnap of fugitive Umaru Dikko. This totally unjustifiable move by the British Government can only come as a surprise to those who are not familiar with British diplomacy over the decades. It is also annoying given the fact that the Federal Military Government [FMG] has made it abundantly clear that it had no connection whatsoever with the kidnap bid on Umaru Dikko.

It is hypocritical, absurd, and a calculated act of blackmail for the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to have told the House of Commons that Britain did not expect Nigeria to take a retaliatory measure. By saying this, Sir Geoffrey had grossly underestimated the capacity of Nigeria, a country that became independent of Britain in 1960 after a century of colonial exploitation, to pay her majesty's government back in its own coins. It is very unfortunate that Britain still views the military government of Nigeria the way it did the two civilian governments we have had since independence. One would have thought that the tough stance taken by the Nigerian Government against Britain at the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka over the Zimbabwe independence issue should have convinced Britain by now that a military administration in Nigeria is not a toothless bulldog. By bringing diplomatic ties between the two countries to the brink of collapse [words indistinct] by expelling our two diplomats, Britain has made a very wrong choice by embracing Dikko as pawn to Nigeria and her 80 million people.

The people of Nigeria whole-heartedly supported the swift action taken by their government over this issue. In fact, if the mood of Nigerians is anything to go by, the FMG should call off the bluff by the British Government.

The implication of this is that Nigerians should be ready for the worst — the worst being the complete breakdown of diplomatic relations with Britain. If this happens, Nigeria should be ready (?to face the challenges) ahead. This we must do because the erroneous impression in London is that without Britain, Nigeria cannot survive economically. This is a fallacy, [words indistinct] and must continue to be so.

Not contented with several decades of exploitation and extortion, Britian has continued, through deliberate acts of commission, to manipulate Nigeria's economy to her advantage. Some months ago, Britain, in concert with Norway, cut the price of North Sea oil which is of the same quality with Nigeria's crude. Her target was unmistakable — Nigeria. We can go on and on to recount Britain's acts of bad faith toward our country.

Therefore, this action of the FMG in asking two British diplomats to also go home, (shows) that there is a return to purposeful and dynamic foreign policy based on respect among nations and reciprocity of action. Inasmuch as we beleive in interdependence among nations, international peace and understanding, as well as equal economic growth, it must not be forgotten that Nigeria reserves the right to protect her national pride and independence if and when the need arises.

Britain should get the message clear, and that is: The days of inaction in Nigeria's foreign policy are gone [word indistinct] the courage of the FMG, and this is the reason why all Nigerians are solidly behind the government on this issue. And as the government has said, no negative action by Britain will go unreciprocated. It is therefore the British Government that will be held responsible for whatever becomes of Nigeria's relations with Britian.

London Daily Cited on Need To Repair Relations

AB192018 Lagos International Service in English
1430 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Following the Britsh press negative report against Nigeria over the Umaru Dikko affair, an influential London daily has blamed Britain for consistently underestimating Nigeria's reaction on a number of issues. According to the paper the most important has been the presence in London of a number of political fugitives like Umaru Dikko who have been hostile to the Nigerian Government. It said the first lesson from the Umaru Dikko affair was the huge gap it revealed in perceptions between the two countries, and emphasized the urgent need for Nigeria and Britain to repair the damage already done.

Archbishop Runcie Cited on UK-Nigerian Ties

AB200820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, said Britain and Nigeria have so many things in common that efforts must be made to maintain the bonds of friendship between them. He said the two countries have so much to learn from each other and owe each other so much that they should remain friends. Dr Runcie was speaking in Lagos, Nigeria, where a meeting of the Anglican Council is taking place.

He said he had decided to go ahead with his visit despite the crisis over the recent attempted abduction in Britain of the former Nigerian minister Umaru Dikko. The archbishop expressed satisfaction with the warm reception accorded him.

On the role of the church, Dr Runcie said it could help in finding solutions to political and social problems such as apartheid in South Africa. For example, he mentioned the case of Bishop Desmond Tutu, who has been in trouble with the South African authorities. Dr Runcie explained that if the South Africans touched Bishop Tutu, the whole worldwide community of Christians would condemn them.

Nine More Political Detainees Released

AB191830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Nine more political detainees have been released by the Federal Military Government [FMG], having been cleared by the various investigating panels. This brings to 40 the number of political detainees so far released. Among those just released are the former director of the press and publicity of the proscribed Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, Mr M.C.K. Achewchukwu; Mr Abdusalami Garba Danade; Mr M. Adeojo; Mr E. Obiyan; and Charles Kekey Ochiomiayire. Others are Mr Aliyu Ibrahim, Alhaji Mamawa, Mr Idohu Odeyemi, and Mr E.I. Olaoho.

In a statement today, the FMG said the release of the political detainees was in conformity with its belief in freedom for all law-abiding citizens in this country.

Their release was authorized by the chief of staff, supreme headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, who gave the assurance that any detainee cleared by any of the investigating panels would be promptly released. It will be recalled that 31 political detainees were released early this month.

More on Decree Abolishing Private Universities

AB191835 Lagos NAN in English 1230 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 19 (NAN) — Five new decrees have been promulgated by the Federal Military Government.

The private universities (abolition and prohibition) decree abolishes all private universities in existence in any part of the country and prohibits the establishment of new ones by private persons.

The decree also provides for the punishment of any person, including corporate bodies, for the contravention of its provisions. The decree provides that "it shall be unlawful for any persons or group of persons to establish any private university or similar insititution of higher learning in any part of Nigeria."

According to the decree "all existing private universities and similar institutions are closed down" and all students' registration and matriculation prior to the promulgation of the decree are hereby cancelled."

Registers, forms, emblems, syllabuses, and other documents [words indistinct] universities abolished in pursuance of the decree shall be forfeited to the Federal Military Government.

Any person contravenes the provision of the decree shall be liable for [words indistinct] to imprisonment for [words indistinct] three years or not more than five years.

The decree provides that if the offence is committed by a corporate body, the body shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than n10,000.

New Ambassadorial Appointments Announced

AB181529 Lagos NAN in English 1515 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, Jul 18 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government today in Lagos announced the appointment of three new ambassadors and a high commissioner to Nigerian diplomatic missions abroad.

They are Mr M. Dan-Hamidu, ambassador to Gabon; Mr E. Abuah, ambassador to Ethiopia; and Mr J.O.B. Iroha, who was appointed ambassador to Belgium.

Mr A.A. Ajakaiye was named as the new high commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago.

The Ministry of External Affairs said in a statement that the new ambassadors and the high commissioner would soon assume duty in their respective missions.

SENEGAL

Diouf Delivers Report on Foreign Visits

AB191532 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Socialist Party met at the National Assembly yesterday under the chairmanship of Abdel Kader Fall, its national secretary in charge of the press and international relations.

The Central Committee also listened to an important report by its secretary general, President Abdou Diouf, concerning his official visits to the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Korea from 2 to 14 July in his position as head of state and at the invitation of the authorities of those two friendly countries.

The two visits fell within the framework of the year of consolidation and expansion of the circle of our friends throughout the world.

After this report, which was completed by Moustapha Niasse, the party's national secretary in charge of political affairs, the Central Committee expressed satisfaction about the very positive outcome of these two visits which were characterized by warm receptions and concrete results in the field of cooperation for development represented by some precise projects, whose financing is assured.

Moustapha Niasse also informed the Central Committee about the forthcoming visit of a large delegation of the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria on 19 July 1984 at the invitation of party Secretary General Abdou Diouf.

The Central Committee hails this visit, which it considers a new demonstration of the friendly ties existing between the Senegalese Socialist Party and several brotherly African parties, particularly the FLN of Algeria.

UPPER VOLTA

Government Proclaims 4 August National Day

AB191355 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers meeting of 18 July 1984 was held from 0800 to 1430 under the chairmanship of Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state. The council examined and adopted several reports.

The council also approved an ordinance instituting 4 August as national day for the Republic of Upper Volta. This decision of the CNR and the revolutionary government duly takes into account all the other major dates of popular struggles for which the Upper Voltan people celebrated their victories and the many lessons they drew from these struggles against colonialism and neocolonialism.

ANGOLA

Jorge Congratulates Sandinist Counterpart

MB200723 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] With regard to the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of external affairs, sent a message of congratulations to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel D'Escoto.

In the message, Comrade Paulo Jorge said that the gradual consolidation of the Nicaraguan revolution under extremely difficult conditions constitutes a clear example of perseverance, patriotism, and revolutionary firmness on the part of the Sandinist leaders in a merciless struggle against the aggression of the internal and external counterrevolution.

Paulo Jorge added in the message that he was sure that the people's Sandinist revolution will grow ever stronger and will triumph, in accordance with the ideals of Sandino, over the various current difficulties and vicissitudes and the enormous sacrifices being made.

It is important to recall that Nicaragua commemorated its fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's triumph on 18 July.

UNITA: Over 260 Government, Cuban Troops Killed

NC191413 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, July 19 (AFP) — The Angolan rebel movement UNITA said today it had killed more than 260 government and Cuban troops in a single day's operations yesterday.

In a statement received here, UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) said its guerrillas had killed 209 government soldiers and captured 132. Fifty-nine members of the Cuban garrison aiding the Angolan Government had also been killed, the statement added. The statement said that 47 UNITA troops had been killed and 29 wounded in the actions, which took place in the northern Province of Huige, in Cuanza Sul and Benguela in the west, and in Bie in the centre of the country.

LESOTHO

Minister Discusses Agreements With RSA

MB192000 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The minister of information and broadcasting, Honorable D. Sixishe, says that the Lesotho Government is based on the policy of democracy, headed by King Moshoeshoe, who is the head of state. The Honorable Sixishe made these remarks this afternoon when briefing foreign volunteers about the political situation in Lesotho, at the National University of Lesotho, Roma.

The minister pointed out that initially the opposition Basotholand Congress Party became popular because of its links with other cultures and worlds, but that it soon broke into several factions because of internal strife within the party. On the contrary, the ruling Basotho National Party became popular within Lesotho because it operated within the framework of Basotho custom and tradition, and concentrated on the needs of the Basotho nation. This made the BNP what it is now — the party of the people.

The minister said there is no need for Lesotho to sign a non-aggression treaty with South Africa, because Lesotho does not wish to invade South Africa. He said that South Africa is signing these accords only to try to impress the international community. Mr Sixishe further pointed out that South Africa is not happy with the attitude of Lesotho of not recognizing the so-called homelands. He maintained that Lesotho talks to South Africa on a state-to-state basis. He said that South Africa has already turned against some agreements which it has signed with Lesotho, and it would not be surprising if it continued to break agreements.

Prime Minister Speaks at Constituency Meeting

MB192020 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] The prime minister, Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that the thousands of people who have so far this week attended his meetings in the Mpharane constituency indicate that the enemies' claims that he does not have popular support and does not enjoy the backing of the nation are not true. Addressing thousands of Basotho at (Thaba-Tsiu) in the Mohale's Hoek District today, Dr Jonathan said none of the opposition parties can claim such popular support as the Basotho National Party [BNP] because the BNP no longer makes promises, but can point to what it has done for the people since it came to power.

The prime minister said he is going to the people not to tell lies, stories, or make promises, but he is going to seek fresh instructions on what more he should do for them. He said the support he is getting from the Basotho in general will urge him to work even harder for their welfare.

The Basotho people will not be deceived, he declared. He said even Ntsu Mokhehle, who is now living in South Africa, and other small political groups are aware that politics of deceit never appeal to the Basotho. Dr Jonathan said he would never support the (?inclination) to create a one-party state, as some people are saying. He said the people themselves will reject other deceitful political parties and rally behind the BNP, which has become a mass movement which appeals to all sectors of the population.

The prime minister appealed to the nation to be vigilant and aware of the enemy, whose tactics are well known. He urged the people to watch out for subversive elements and report then to the police. Dr Jonathan said that, although Lesotho is constantly harassed by South Africa, the country is not alone, but has friends from East and West.

He said that apartheid is clouding the minds of white South Africans, who don't want us to live in peace. Dr Jonathan said Lesotho will not allow herself to be dragged into apartheid. He expressed appreciation to Lesotho's friends all over the world for coming to her assistance in her hour of need. In conclusion Dr Jonathan said that the government had abolished basic tax to assist Basotho mine workers who were now being charged income tax by South African mining authorities.

Speaking on behalf of the people of (Thaba-Tsiu), the deputy chairman of the Mpharane constituency, Mrs (Mateto Nyako), conveyed the gratitude of the people of the area for what the government of the BNP has done for them, and the confidence in his continued leadership. She told the prime minister that signing the so-called peace treaty with South Africa would turn Lesotho into a puppet state of that country. She added that since Lesotho has never invaded any country, and never has or ever will have such intentions, the signing of such a treaty is completely unnecessary.

Radio Recounts Achievements of Prime Minister
MB191045 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dr Leabua Jonathan has been prime minister of Kingdom of Lesotho for the past 17 years. He has made immense contributions to the economic, social, and cultural development of this country. He has set the pace for the progress of this Kingdom. He has socialized his personal well-being in the interests of Lesotho. It is true to say that he has enemies inside Lesotho and outside, but it must be remembered that outside Lesotho he was the first African political leader to talk and engage in negotiations with the South African Government. For that act of contact with the late Dr Verwoerd, the South African prime minister of that time, he was despised domestically by shortsighted opposition politicians, and criticized by his colleagues in African political circles.

He went ahead to establish neighborly and friendly relations with the people of South Africa despite obvious political differences. He attempted to create a climate of racial harmony in southern Africa. For years he was misunderstood for the principles he advocated. For decades his immediate neighbors thought he meant nothing in terms of human dignity. They misunderstood that his policies and the policies of the Basotho National Party were calculated to create an environment of peace, human dignity, and the realization of the human wealth in southern Africa.

But he also said the people of Lesotho are a peaceful people. They are not a people who are vindictive. They are people who are not critical of the racial passions of other societies. But in Lesotho we have our own habits and traditions and customs. We are a compassionate society. Dr Leabua Jonathan has not taken measures of vengeance against his political opponents. He had them — the Basotho Congress Party, the United Democratic Party, and the Marema Tlou Freedom Party — in his cabinet. He invited them to join him in an effort to create reconciliation in Lesotho.

He succeeded in creating a reconciliation in the country. There is no doubt that through his efforts men, women, and children walk freely in the streets and villages of this country. Those who criticize this person forget that, during his tenure as prime minister, law and order have been one of the basic tenets of government policy.

If they want to be critical of the right honorable prime minister, they should criticize his personality, and not what he has done. Last Saturday he once again stressed his very strong adherence to the principles of law and order. He has made it clear that the people of this land have a right to choose their own government. He, himself, has been the subject of attacks by assassins. One of his government ministers has been killed by the bullets of assassins. His minister of agriculture has been the subject of constant attacks.

The prime minister has not reacted in a manner which was not compassionate with his own personal history. He is the son of a chief. He is also a chief. He has been adviser of the former regent, Chieftainess (Manstebo). He has been a long standing politician and statesman. Those who want to make judgments on this man, on his religion, on his morality, on his compassion, on his political tact, on his statesmanship, are free to do so. In southern Africa he is known as a statesman. He has invited other leaders to join him.

Commentary: Citizens Can Express Opinions in Media
MB200550 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday we made pronouncements on the profile of the right honorable the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan. That profile is of a politician of foresight, of compassion, of social justice, of a realistic appreciation and of the interests of the people of this Kingdom. The profile also made a catalogue of his acts of statesmanship and of the basic interests of the welfare of every man, woman, and child of this nation.

Last week he again took initiatives in parliament to translate his aspirations and perceptions of the people of this country into concrete realities. Parliament, at the suggestion of the prime minister, has now agreed to the establishment of a national teachers service. Government has also contributed subsidies to the salaries of nurses in private hospitals and clinics. This is a mark of benevolent leadership. It is a mark of appreciation of partnership with public servants who contribute to the welfare of the nation.

Radio Lesotho has been asked often by members of the community about opportunities of voicing their own opinions over the airs of Lesotho. We welcome this request for public expression. We adhere to the fundamental principle of the right of the nation to express its concerns and perceptions through an institution

which after all belongs to the nation of this Kingdom. It is a well-known fact, and one which is regrettable, that there are people in Lesotho who, in collusion with enemies of Lesotho, find it easier to seek public exposure through foreign media. That has become a feature of political life in this country for some people to attempt to besmirch the image and reputation of the Kingdom of Lesotho through irresponsible and unfounded allegations in the foreign press, radio and television services of foreign countries. Those who do so must reflect on their own responsibilities to this nation. They must consider what interests they serve. They must ask themselves whether their duties are to the people of Lesotho or whether they are in fact acting as foreign agents.

The former axed cabinet minister, in *THE FRIEND* newspaper of South Africa, complained that he was given no room for expressing his views on Radio Lesotho. The complaint was based on unfounded suspicions and perhaps on fears that his own perceptions to this nation are unconvincing. The government and the right honorable the prime minister have no intentions of muzzling anyone. He is free to make use of opportunities of expressing his own views to the nation through the public media of this country. In fact, Radio Lesotho receives correspondence from many people in this land about government policies. To cite just one example, Radio Lesotho has received a communication from a teacher at (Kunene) primary school in (Mashayi). That communication questions the sincerity of government policy on safeguarding the interests, social and economic well-being of all the people of whatever social sector in this country, he has a few public servants who have equally and consistently attempted to abort these objectives.

According to the international organizations and governments who support development projects in Lesotho, this country's public service is one of the most efficient and dedicated among the developing countries. But it must be said that there are a few whose sole contribution to government is to create frustrations and harassment and lack of courtesy to the public.

Radio Lesotho wants to say to you, Mrs (Philemona Kehlane), and others like you who are not benefiting from Dr Jonathan's progressive policies: Measures will be taken to ensure that you benefit your entitlements. To those who frustrate you, the verdict will be government disciplinary measures. This government believes in justice for all without any discrimination. Malice and inefficiency in the execution of government policy will not be tolerated. The public has a right to demand from its public servants efficiency, courtesy, and immediate translation of government policy, not as a privilege from any public servant, but as a duty and a right.

Nicaraguan Envoy Presents Credentials to King

MB191711 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 18 Jul 84

[Text] His Excellency Mr David McField Richards this morning became the first Nicaraguan ambassador to be accredited to Lesotho when he presented his credentials to Motlotlegi Moshoeshoe II at the Royal Palace in Maseru. Mr Richards, who is ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of his country to Lesotho, conveyed best wishes to Motlotlegi from President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua [title as heard]. Mr Richards assured Motlotlegi that all his efforts will be at his disposal for the development and intensification of cordial relations between the two countries.

Receiving the credentials of the new Nicaraguan ambassador, Motlotlegi expressed the hope that the occasion should mark the beginning of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Motlotlegi assured Mr Richards of the Lesotho Government's support to find solutions to common problems and achievement of genuine peace for the two nations. Mr Richards returns to Maputo, where he is resident, on Saturday.

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS Cites Problems With Operation Production

MB191509 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Excerpts] In order to reorganize a new life, the wives of former unproductive people, who have returned to Maputo from Niassa Province, received foodstuffs and clothing in the capital recently. These women had gone to Niassa in order to join their husbands who were evacuated during Operation Production. However, their husbands cannot be found in that province. The return of the 13 women follows the last visit made by the Central Operative Command to the Niassa Province aimed at correcting deviations that took place with regard to the integration of former unproductive men.

At the time of the visit, which was made by the then minister of the interior, Armando Guebuza, the latter had left instructions that women who could not trace their husbands for a number of reasons should return to their places of origin. According to the guidelines initially outlined by the Central Operative Command the expenses incurred for the return of wives of former unproductive men should be paid by the Operative Command of the Niassa Province. Contrary to this guideline orientation, several women were forced to sell their property in order to meet the transport expenses. They said somebody had told them that should they wish to return earlier they should pay the expenses themselves.

Speaking to the wives of former unproductive men, Eduardo Arao [governor of Tete] said that it is not a question of Operation Production being wrong. Operation Production aims at giving jobs to those who do not work, particularly outlaws. Mistakes have been made by people and some of these mistakes are the ones we are dealing with now. Another mistake was made with your travel expenses, but then somebody changed this. This has cost many of you a lot of hardships, Eduardo Arao said. He gave assurances that everything would be done to trace the husbands of those women. They are probably in some other province since it was not only Niassa that received unproductive men.

Cooperation Agreements With Bulgaria, PRC Hailed

MB191413 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] International confidence in Mozambique is growing. Both the socialist and capitalist worlds are showing themselves ready to take an increasing role in the development of the country.

Earlier this month the prime minister of socialist Bulgaria visited Mozambique and the visit led to new cooperation agreements between the two countries. At this moment President Samora Machel is in China, where the leadership has expressed interest in stepping up its cooperation with Mozambique. This week Mozambique has been host to important delegations from the United States, the Netherlands, and Italy, all of whom have pledged to get themselves further involved in the development of Mozambique.

Technical cooperation and huge projects always involve a certain risk on both sides. On the side of the underdeveloped country there is a possibility of the foreign powers steering the country away from its chosen path while using aid as a weapon. On the side of the donor country there is the possibility of losing investment capital and even personnel in situations where there is violence. These are two complex issues, but Mozambique has always taken a (?clear) position on both. On the one hand this country is prepared to accept the risks involved in attracting foreign investment, always confident that Mozambique is strong enough to defend its sovereignty and its revolution. On the other hand, the Mozambican authorities have made good use of all foreign money for the benefit of the Mozambican people and have provided secure conditions for foreign technicians.

The enemies of Mozambique — the independent People's Republic of Mozambique — have a different view of things. The enemies, who use the sorry band of gunmen called the Mozambican National Resistance as a tool, would like to see Mozambique hand itself over to foreign interests lock, stock, and barrel. To achieve this end they are prepared to urge the bandits to attack foreign technicians and foreign-backed development projects which operate under Mozambican Government supervision. The bandits themselves have no ideology and no strategic objective. They steal, they murder, they rape, and they mutilate.

The Nkomati Accord which Mozambique signed with South Africa last March, cut off the hand — the principal hand — that feeds them. The days of the bandits are numbered. But those who have not accepted the government's offer of amnesty continue to loot and kill, and from time to time they can switch on their radios and hear encouragement coming from a Portuguese citizen speaking in Lisbon. The recent committment by the international community to increase involvement in Mozambique showed that the world has confidence in the Mozambican Government's ability to terminate this problem. And when it is terminated the historians will have something to say about those individuals in a European country who never give up their dreams of dominating Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA

Mugabe SADCC Address 'Out of Step'

MB191654 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Station commentary: "Peace and Stability Through Cooperation"]

[Text] With his latest tirade against South Africa, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has shown that he is out of step with the realities unfolding in this part of the world. At a seminar of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] in London, he accused South Africa once again of destabilizing and sabotaging neighboring states. The SADCC's major threat was from Pretoria, he said, and South Africa had stepped up its efforts aimed at creating a constellation of states in direct opposition to SADCC.

What is the true situation? South Africa's declared policy is one of cooperation and negotiation, and not confrontation, with the object of securing peace and stability on the subcontinent. The signing of the Nkomati peace accord with Mozambique, a similar pact with Swaziland, and the Lusaka agreement with Angola on the withdrawal of South African forces attest to this. South Africa has also pointed out repeatedly that it stands to gain nothing by destabilizing its neighbors. Such action would be contrary to the whole climate of detente in southern Africa, where Pretoria has engaged in a series of high level talks with various countries on matters of common interest such as security, water and power supplies, agriculture, health, and transport.

South Africa's approach was spelled out succinctly earlier this week by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Louis Nel in an address to the Council on Foreign Relations in Los Angeles. The countries of southern Africa, he said, were finding that they belong together and not to anyone else colonially or ideologically. He added: South Africa shares with its neighbors a great vision in which both black and white should fully participate, but all on their own terms.

South Africa foresees its role in the new southern Africa essentially as a catalyst, hopefully for the good, and its approach is one of partnership, facilitation, and reciprocity. It would be to everyone's advantage — including that of Zimbabwe — for Mr Mugabe also to adopt this approach, and to refrain from hurling groundless accusation.

Fire Bombs Damage Three Politicians' Houses

MB200912 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikans 0830 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Fire bombs did limited damage this morning to houses of three politicians involved in the forthcoming elections for the parliamentary houses of representatives and delegates. The houses belong to Mr Arthur Booysen, the leader of the Freedom Party in Johannesburg, and to Mr Dennis Pillay and Mr Dinkie Pillay, both chairmen of Lenasia's two management committees.

Durban Railway Signal Damaged by Explosion

MB200714 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0631 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Durban, July 20, SAPA — A blast damaged a railway signal box near the Lion match factory in Stanford Hill, a Durban suburb, at about 8 am this morning.

First reports gave no indication whether or not anyone was hurt by the blast in a signal box on a spur line serving the match factory.

Limpet Mines Involved

MB200755 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0750 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — Two limpet mines damaged railway signal boxes on the North Coast line near Stanford Hill, Durban, this morning. Railway police on the scene later defused and destroyed another two "mini" limpet mines in the vicinity, said a railways police spokesman.

Major Johan Labuschagne, speaking on behalf of the commissioner of railway police, said in Johannesburg today nobody was injured in the two blasts at 7:10 and 7:35 am. He said two signal boxes in the vicinity of the Lion match factory were slightly damaged and "a few trains" were delayed.

Trains are now running on schedule. Police are investigating.

Pan-Africanist Leader Comments on Party Goals

MB200907 Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jul 84 p 3

[By *HERALD* reporter]

[Text] The recent tour of Europe by South Africa's prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, arises from an illusion that he has created stability in Southern Africa and that America's policy of constructive engagement is working, the chairman of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] of South Africa, Cde John Pokela, said yesterday.

During a brief stop-over in Harare from Botswana, he told *THE HERALD* in an interview: "The European leaders are trying to take South Africa out of isolation into international circulation. They used to pat each other on the back in the dark and now they are doing it in public."

Asked whether PAC would launch its own counter-offensive tour to Europe, Cde Pokela said: "We will carry out our own campaign as a people. What guides us is the analysis of the situation in the country. We are also guided by what we are convinced will increase the fighting capacity of our people. So we will go there in our own time."

The primary interest of the PAC was to wrest power from the racist regime in South Africa and the party had a multi-faceted programme in the political, military, diplomatic, cultural. and other fields to achieve this.

"The Pan-Africanist Congress is the vanguard of the revolution in South Africa and is the organisation that shall defeat the racist regime. Africans are the only people who have the will and the capacity to change the status quo in that country." Cde Pokela said.

Commenting on the nonaggression pacts entered into between South Africa and some of its neighbouring countries, the PAC chairman said: "These countries are sovereign and should do what is in the interests of their people. They are facing immense social and economic problems and should improve the lives of their people. We are now concerned with wresting power from the regime and our struggle will continue."

A revolution set its own time scale and the pace of the revolution would be determined by the people of South Africa. "The people are the measure of what is to be done within their capacity," he said when asked when victory would be won.

Mr Pokela urged the international community to strengthen the Frontline States to help the struggle in South Africa. The struggle needed the supportive role of the international community.

SWAZILAND

Charges Dropped, ANC Men Must Leave Country

MB200855 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Jul 84 pp 1, 24

[By Masumi Twala and Pat Jele]

[Text] All ANC activists presently being held in prison in connection with arms of war and illegal entry charges are to be set free this week, the government announced yesterday.

The minister for justice, Mr David Matse, stated that all charges pending against the men had been withdrawn and preparations were being made to take them out of the country.

"This means all the ANC men who were awaiting trial for whatever charges and those who had already been tried will be set free." he said.

Mr Matse said the charges against the men had been withdrawn by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

"It was realised that there was no conclusive evidence against the men because their arrests and the discovery of arms were affected in very difficult circumstances, when the police were in combat." he said. "Hence, since their trials began there have been several acquittals.

"The remaining cases fall into the category of cases where evidence against the accused is generally inconclusive and it was therefore decided by the DPP to withdraw the charges."

Mr Matse could not be specific about the number of men affected, but officials at the Ministry of Interior said there were at least 20 men.

He said the men would be flown under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Mr Matse could not, however, suggest the countries to which the men will be flown.

"That is between them and the UNHCR," he said.

Meanwhile, prison authorities yesterday denied that the ANC men presently in prison were on a hunger strike because of alleged ill-treatments in the cells.

A senior official at the Prisons Headquarters declared: "There is no such a thing. I have never heard or seen it in any of the prisons where these chaps are being held."

The ANC men had been reported to have gone on a hunger strike after allegations of assaults and harsh interrogations.

The officials said men from the Ministry of Interior and police had assembled all the ANC activists at the Matsapha Police College yesterday afternoon to arrange for their passage out of the country.

He said: "They are processing documents for them, particularly for those who were supposed to be going to court next week."

More on ANC Torture Charges

MB191239 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] According to a communique from the representative of the ANC in Madagascar, the ANC has received disturbing reports regarding the fate of its members and refugees in Swaziland who are being subjected to cruel and terrible torture at the hands of the Swazi police and security forces, who blindfolded and manacled [words indistinct] transported them across the border into South Africa, where they were tortured during an interrogation by the South African forces.

The 46 ANC members, who have been detained by the Swazi Government since Wednesday 11 July, have observed a hunger strike in protest against the mistreatment which has been inflicted on them.

According to other reports, several of them are suffering from mental disturbances and others are paralyzed following tortures. All these incidents took place after the decision by the Swazi authorities to hand over four ANC members to the South African police in April and the secret burials of those who were killed during the shoot out which took place in that country. These cynical and criminal actions by the Swazi Government towards the ANC members, continues the communique, are being justified despite efforts by the ANC and the UNHCR to repatriate the detainees. The Swazi Government is still opposed to their repatriation.

The Swazi Government remains responsible for what has happened and must immediately stop brutalities against ANC members and all refugees, the communique adds.

The ANC appeals to the UN secretary general, the OAU, and the Frontline States to intervene so that the ANC members now in the hands of the Swazi authorities are released and permitted to go to another which is ready to receive, end of quote [as heard].

'Low Ebb' of Swazi-ANC Relations Deplored

EA191232 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 18 Jul 84

[ANC program; station commentary entitled "Comments Made by Leading Members of the ANC on the Relations Between the ANC and theKingdom of Swaziland"]

[Excerpts] Compatriots: In recent weeks, particularly since the revelation that the Government of Swaziland had secretly signed a pact of non-aggression with the fascist Pretoria regime, relations between the Swazi Government and the vanguard liberation movement of South Africa, the ANC, have plunged to a low ebb. This has been as a result of a series of negative developments that have occured among which includes the consistent chilling reports that certain elements in the Swazi security have assisted in the kidnapping of at least four ANC freedom fighters from Swaziland into South Africa, where they are being tortured by the vicious Pretoria police, and the several armed clashes that have taken place between ANC fighters and the Swazi police.

In a statement issued on 26 June this year, the ANC disclosed further that while attempts are being made to mend the relations between itself and the Government of Swaziland there are further negative developments continuing such as that Pretoria and some elements in the security forces of Swaziland are trying to portray the ANC as insensitive and inconsiderate about the death and burial of its combatants who died in Swaziland.

Our movement, said the ANC, did everything possible. Our official representatives were not only denied access to our fallen and arrested comrades but they in turn were arrested. We have not been given even their grave numbers.

The ANC statement has stressed, however,that these negative developments occurring between itself and the Swazi Government were to be blamed squarely on the apartheid Pretoria regime which is responsible for designing plots aimed at destroying relations between the ANC and all African countries, its allies, and supporters.

The liberation movement further called upon the South African people to reject this crude and fascist method of dealing with opposition. It expressed further that our people shall always draw a distinction between the fraternal Swazi people who have always supported our struggle and those elements who have sold ther souls and are in the pay of the South African generals.

Only yesterday, the ANC headquarters in Lusaka issued yet another statement expressing its regrets about the (?threatening) developments concerning itself and the Swazi Government. Commenting on these relations and the unfortunate developments surrounding them, the commissar of the people's army,

Umkhonto we Sizwe, and National Executive Committee member Comrade Chris (Haley) has had this to say:

[Begin (Haley) recording] What has happened in Swaziland is indeed very, very unfortunate. The [word indistinct] interests of the people of Swaziland lie in healthy and close relations with the ANC. The ANC is the authentic vanguard of the oppressed and exploited people of our country. So the future of Swaziland and indeed the future of other neighboring countries depends on having very good and friendly relations with the organization which has become the spear and shield of our people. We have thus tried to underline that Swaziland has had a secret treaty with the racist regime for the past 2 years. If one looks at that treaty it is quite clear that the central part of that treaty is the destruction of the ANC and its army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. We don't believe therefore that the massive raids that the Swaziland Government and its security forces carried out against our people 2 months ago were thus incidental and accidental. It came out as a result, we believe, of joint preparations and planning with the racist regime. Indeed we are told, and that was a reliable source, that the Swazis were combing their towns and rural areas, the South African Army and the security forces were deployed along the borders of Swaziland in order to make the exercise of the Swazi security forces effective.

But we want to point out that the fight between the Swazis and ourselves is not in the interests of the ANC or in the interests of the people of South Africa and indeed it is not in the interests of the people of Swaziland. It is as a result of the Pretoria regime, the Pretoria regime has a saying: in Africa (?fight Africans). The people of Swaziland have always worked together with the oppressed people of our country. As i said they are our potential allies and they have got a common enemy. We ought to discuss with the people of Swaziland, with the Government of Swaziland.

The ANC has had contacts and discussions with friendly independent African states and the OAU to ensure that the problems with Swaziland are resolved. So that we should not [words indistinct] of our people being shot by the Swaziland security police, because the future of southern Africa and indeed the future of Swaziland, as an independent, genuine independent state lies in the destruction of the racist regime. The racist regime can never be a friend of the people of Swaziland. [end recording]

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Blames Refugee Problem on Apartheid

MB200804 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, said the root cause of refugees in southern Africa was the ungodly apartheid policy and the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Dr Kaunda, who was speaking when the four visiting American bishops called on him at State House last night, said because of the apartheid policies, South Africa was sitting on a volcano that could erupt any time. The president said, in his opinion, the situation in South Africa would become grave within 3 or 4 years, and, he said, would affect the whole of southern Africa.

Dr Kaunda said the South African regime had been working on destabilizing the countries in southern Africa by training terrorists to attack these countries. He gave the example of how the apartheid regime trained the rebel Mozambican Resistance Movement, the Muchala gang, its support for UNITA bandits in Angola, and for thousands of rebels to destabilize Zimbabwe.

Bishop (Desnaquois) told the president that his delegation was in Zambia to express their solidarity with Zambian bishops, the Zambian people, and the party and its government over their support for refugees. The bishop said they would report to the American people to raise their consciousness and that of the Congress on the material needs of refugees in Africa. The bishops were accompanied to State House by the archbishop of Lusaka, Bishop (Adrian Mungane). Also present was Prime Minister Mr Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Mr Grey Zulu, Social and Cultural Subcommittee Chairman Mr Bob Litano, and other top party and government leaders.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Comments on 1-Party State, Muzorewa

MB200718 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the establishment of a 1-party state in Zimbabwe will be democratic. He told the Zimbabwe-Britain parliamentary group in the British House of Commons yesterday that the government will ask the people to express their preference through the ballot box. Comrade Mugabe said thereafter it would consult other groups, including the white independent members, so that an umbrella solution can be worked out.

The prime minister also said investigations into the activities of the detained United African National Council leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, are continuing. He expressed that the government would be acting irresponsibly and showing no concern for the welfare and security of its citizens if it accorded freedom to those who seek to conspire with foreign powers with the aim of toppling the elected leadership. Comrade Mugabe again expressed doubt on the sincerity of the apartheid-ruled South Africa in signing the two recent accords with Mozambique and Angola. He said South Africa's acts of regional destabilization negate its claim that it genuinely seeks to live in peace with its neighbors.

Investigation of Security in Matabeleland Voted Down

MB200915 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] A motion by the leader of the Republican Front Party, Mr Ian Smith, to set up a multiparty parliamentary committee to investigate the security situation in the troubled Matabeleland Province has been defeated in Parliament. In moving the motion, Mr Smith said he had attended four meetings of farmers and senior security officials in the southwestern province 3 months ago, at which farmers were concerned at the conduct of the Army deployed by the government in February to fight the rebels.

Muzenda Congratulates Sandinists, Fabius
MB200810 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] The acting prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, has congratulated Nicaragua's President Ortega [title as heard] on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution. He said Nicaragua and Zimbabwe have a common objective to safeguard their national sovereignty and freedom against acts of aggression committed by enemies of socialism.

Comrade Muzenda also sent a message of congratulations to Mr Laurent Fabius on his appointment as prime minister of France. Mr Fabius was appointed yesterday after the resignation of Mr Pierre Mauroy, the new French prime minister announced in the cabinet yesterday. [sentence as heard]

Africa Urged To Increase Research at FAO Meeting
MB191742 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 19 Jul 84

[Text] African countries have been urged to increase efforts in manpower training to strengthen national capabilities in research. The call was made by the director for the Research and Technology Development Division of the FAO, Mr (Mohammed Zheni), when he addressed the organization's regional conference in Harare today. He said better incentives for research personnel and farmers as well as financial allocaitons for research and cooperative research efforts could enhance further technological development. Mr (Zheni) said the number of trained agricultural manpower in most African countries is still below that required for research. He said concentration on agriculture brought about by population pressure is proceeding without the necessary research back-up and therefore a technological gap is appearing.